

Chapter 2

Maintenance Organizations

Chapter 2 describes the battlefield layout of Army units in an operational theater. The theater of operations is divided into two major areas:

- Communications zone. The area that begins at the corps rear boundary and extends rearward to include the area needed to support the field forces.
- Combat zone. The area assigned to the combat forces, corps and divisions, to conduct operations. It is the operational area forward or closest to enemy combat forces and continues rearward to include the corps support elements.

This chapter also provides a summary of the mission and capabilities for selected CSS and maintenance units normally found in an operational theater.

SECTION I – ECHELONS ABOVE CORPS AREA

ARMY SERVICE COMPONENT COMMAND ORGANIZATIONS

2-1. The Army service component command (ASCC) has command and control of all Army units in the theater of operations. The Army service component commander is responsible for preparing, equipping, administering, and providing CSS to Army forces assigned to unified and specified commands. An ASCC has no set structure; its size and composition depend on the mission. Figure 2-1 shows a typical theater of operations. Figure 2-2 shows the typical organization of a theater army. The seven major commands in the ASCC that handle most combat service support (CSS) operations are—

- Theater army area command (TAACOM).
- Engineer command (ENCOM).
- Transportation command (TRANSCOM).
- Medical command (MEDCOM).
- Personnel command (PERSCOM).
- Theater finance command.
- AMC.

Of the seven major commands, only the TAACOM is multifunctional; the other six are functional commands.

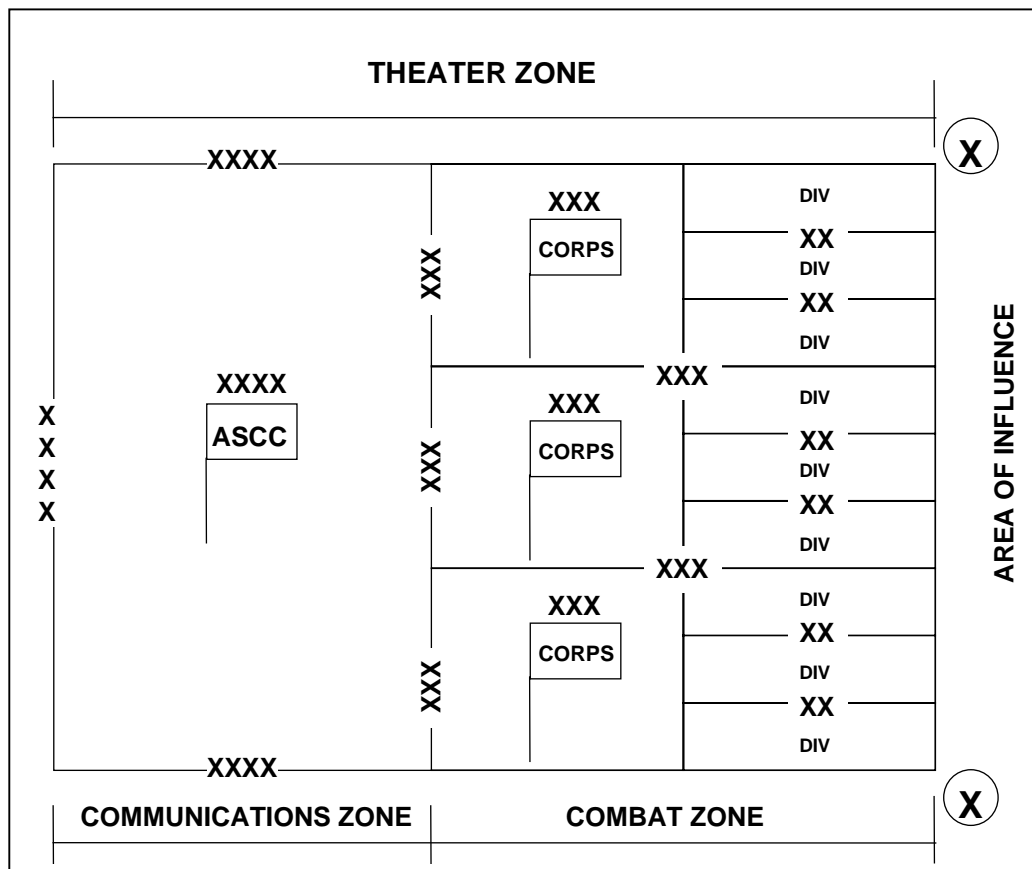
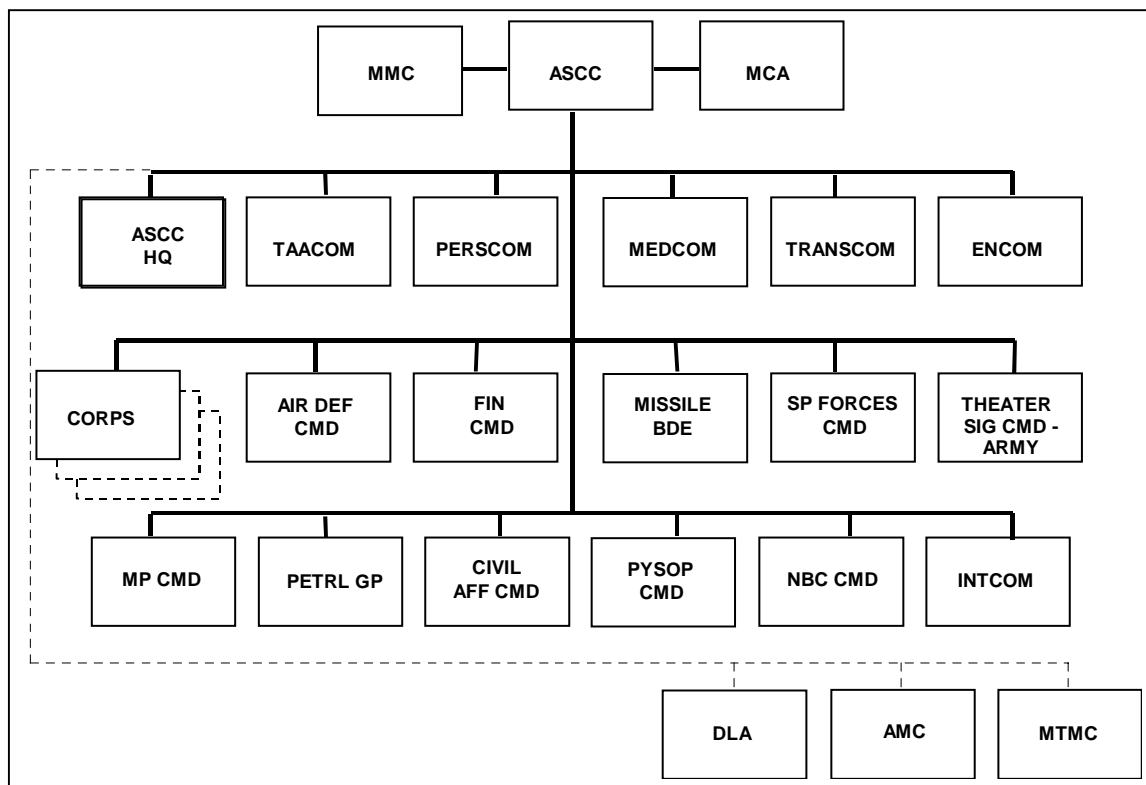


Figure 2-1. Typical Theater of Operations



----- PROPOSED OR POSSIBLE AUGMENTATION BASED ON REQUIREMENTS

Figure 2-2. Typical Army Service Component Command Organization

AREA MAINTENANCE AND SUPPLY FACILITY

MISSION

2-2. The AMSF provides logistical support for echelons above corps (EAC) nontactical communications and information systems used in an overseas theater.

CAPABILITIES

2-3. The AMSF may provide—

- Logistics support for any EAC communications or information system not specifically assigned to another command or agency for support.
- Support to the Defense Satellite Communications System (DSCS), Army-operated portion of the Defense DII, the American Forces Radio and Television Service (AFRTS), the Military Affiliate Radio System (MARS), and other theater-unique communications or command and control systems.

- Maintenance on information systems equipment specifically designated in the AMSF mission statement. Types of equipment repaired at the AMSF include, but are not limited to, the following:
 - ♦ Signal transmission systems—DSCS microwave, troposcatter, high frequency, satellite, special transportable systems, Non-Strategic Nuclear Forces command and control information (NSNFC³I) systems, antennas, associated towers (except for major overhaul), and wire and cable systems (including fiber optic cable).
 - ♦ Automated communications systems—Defense Switched Network (DSN), automatic digital network (AUTODIN), electronic tandem switching centers, commercial off-the-shelf (COTS) data network equipment, COTS computers, and COTS auxiliary information processing equipment.

NOTE: The AUTODIN system is currently being replaced by the Defense Message System (DMS).
 - ♦ Dial central facilities—electronic switching systems and telephone key systems.
 - ♦ Special activity communications equipment—radio and television, emergency action consoles, command control centers, and air traffic control equipment and systems.
 - ♦ Specified information management and processing equipment (IMPE)—automation and visual information equipment for strategic and sustaining base services.

ADDITIONAL CAPABILITIES

2-4. The AMSF may also provide support to other U.S. military departments, DOD activities, and government agencies or installations. Support is provided through interservice support agreements on a reimbursable basis.

BASIS OF ALLOCATION

2-5. Each theater of operations normally will have only one AMSF. Approval for the creation of an AMSF is given by the DA Deputy Chief of Staff for Logistics (DCSLOG). AMSFs are task-organized facilities. The structure of an AMSF depends on the support requirements of the theater. The size of the organization is based on the number of sites supported, their geographical dispersion, and the type of operational equipment located at each.

2-6. An AMSF may be operated directly by the Army, or it may be operated by a civilian contractor with Army oversight. An AMSF may be staffed by soldiers, Department of the Army civilians, U.S. civilians, or local national personnel.

2-7. Currently, two AMSFs are in operation: one in Europe, one in the Pacific. The AMSF-Europe (AMSF-E) is operated by a civilian contractor. It is staffed with U.S. civilians and local national personnel. The AMSF-E provides support for both DSCS and DII systems in England, Germany, Italy, and Southwest Asia. The AMSF-Pacific (AMSF-P) is operated directly by the Army and is staffed with a combination of military, Department of the Army

civilian, and local national personnel. The AMSF-P provides support for DSCS systems in both Japan and Korea.

2-8. Figure 2-3 is a diagram of a model AMSF. This model may be used as a guide for structuring support activities for specific requirements. Based on support requirements, all sections may not apply to every AMSF or additional sections may be required.

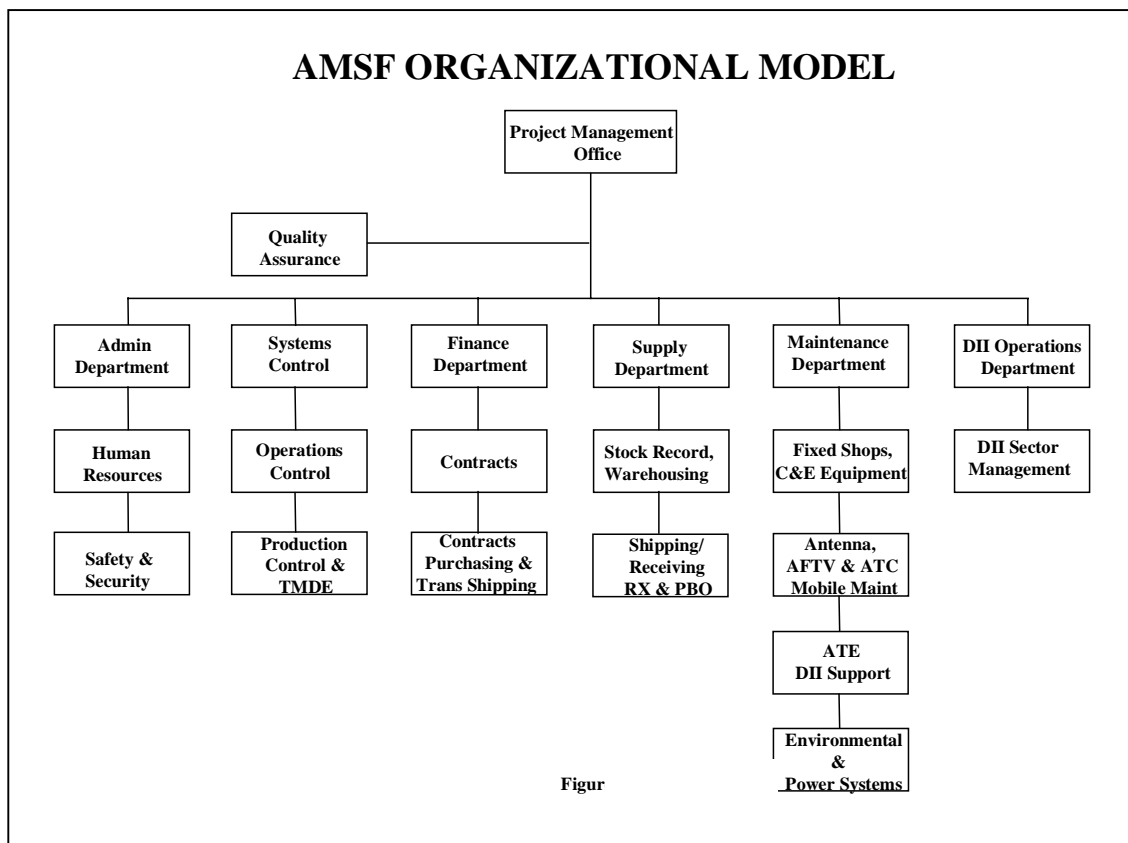


Figure 2-3. Model AMSF

THEATER SIGNAL MAINTENANCE COMPANY (SUSTAINMENT), ECHELONS ABOVE CORPS

MISSION

2-9. To provide dedicated sustainment maintenance and supply support for unique Tri-Tac, mobile subscriber equipment (MSE), computers, and conventional communications-electronics end items and components for three signal brigades within an echelons-above-corps Theater Signal Command—Army (TSC-A). In addition, the company performs specialized repair activity (SRA) component-level diagnostics and repair of selected circuit card assemblies (CCAs).

CAPABILITIES

2-10. This company has the following sustainment repair capabilities:

- Automated data processing (ADP) equipment, including teletype, TACCS, and associated peripherals.
- High-frequency communications equipment.
- Microwave equipment, including multichannel, tactical satellite, troposphere scatter, and fiber optic.
- Communications security equipment, including SRA support for selected controlled cryptographic items.
- Ground support equipment, including power generation units (PGUs) with outputs up to 200 kw, environmental control units (ECUs), forced air heaters, power-driven decontamination equipment, and gasoline engines.

NOTE

The TSMC provides this capability because the Theater Signal Command—Army (TSC-A), as an initial-entry deployer, depends on the immediate readiness of all ground support equipment to facilitate the critical theater signal mission.

ADDITIONAL CAPABILITIES

2-11. This company also provides—

- Command and control for three modular theater signal maintenance platoons.
- Class IX repair parts support for all mission-critical equipment organic to the Theater Signal Command-Army.
- COMSEC custodial functions, including materiel management, safeguarding, inventories, and cyclic reports.
- COMSEC logistical functions, including procurement, maintenance, and transport of COMSEC equipment and materiel.
- Organizational maintenance for all equipment organic to the TSMC.

NOTE

This unit provides dedicated sustainment support to a Theater Signal Command—Army

BASIS OF ALLOCATION

2-12. One theater signal maintenance company per Theater Signal Command—Army. The unit is typically attached to the HHD, Composite Signal Battalion, SRC 11626L000. Figure 2-4 shows the organizational structure of the Theater Signal Maintenance Company (Sustainment).

MOBILITY

2-13. This unit is 100 percent mobile.

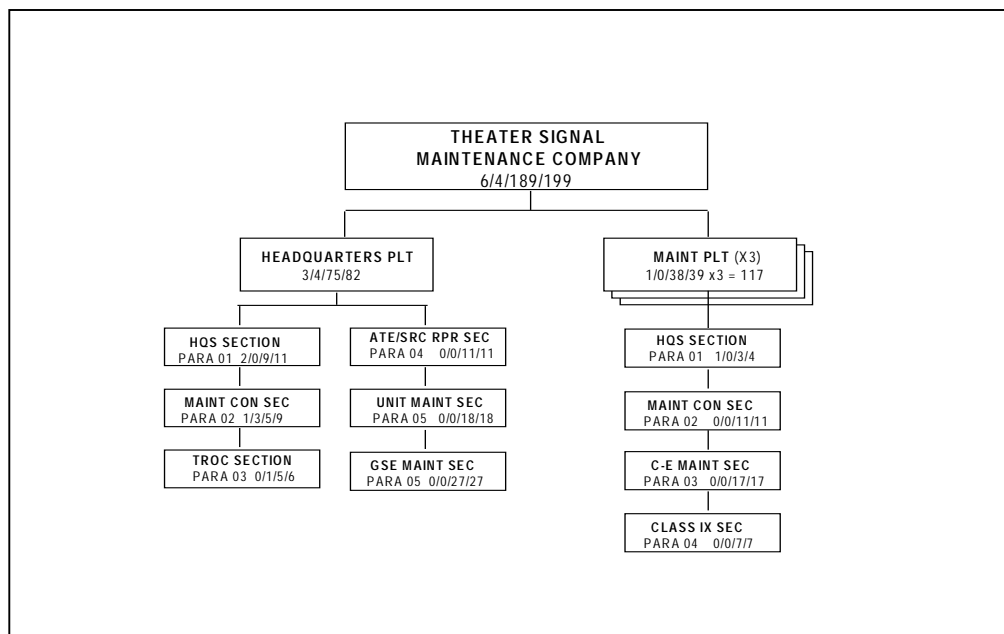


Figure 2-4. Theater Signal Maintenance Company (Sustainment)



FORCE XXI AND BEYOND...

The organization of the Theater Signal Maintenance Company (Sustainment) as described in the manual is the approved design resulting from the force design update process. The Ordnance Corps will be fielding these units as early as FY 2002.

TEST, MEASUREMENT, AND DIAGNOSTIC EQUIPMENT MAINTENANCE COMPANY

MISSION

2-14. The mission of a TMDE maintenance company is to provide area TMDE C&RS. The TMDE maintenance company accomplishes this overall mission by deploying mobile ATSTs throughout the theater of operations. The ATSTs maintain inherent DS/GS capabilities regardless of the area of deployment. The overall theater support mission encompasses C&RS of

TMDE-GP, selected TMDE-SP, and secondary reference-level (S-level) calibration functions provided by the area calibration laboratory (ACL) for assigned ATSTs.

STRUCTURE

2-15. The thrust of TMDE maintenance support is to perform C&RS, identify requirements, determine repairs, and set priorities. The TOE support structure revolves around the establishment of a TMDE maintenance company composed of associated augmentation teams. Figure 2-5 shows the TMDE maintenance company structure.

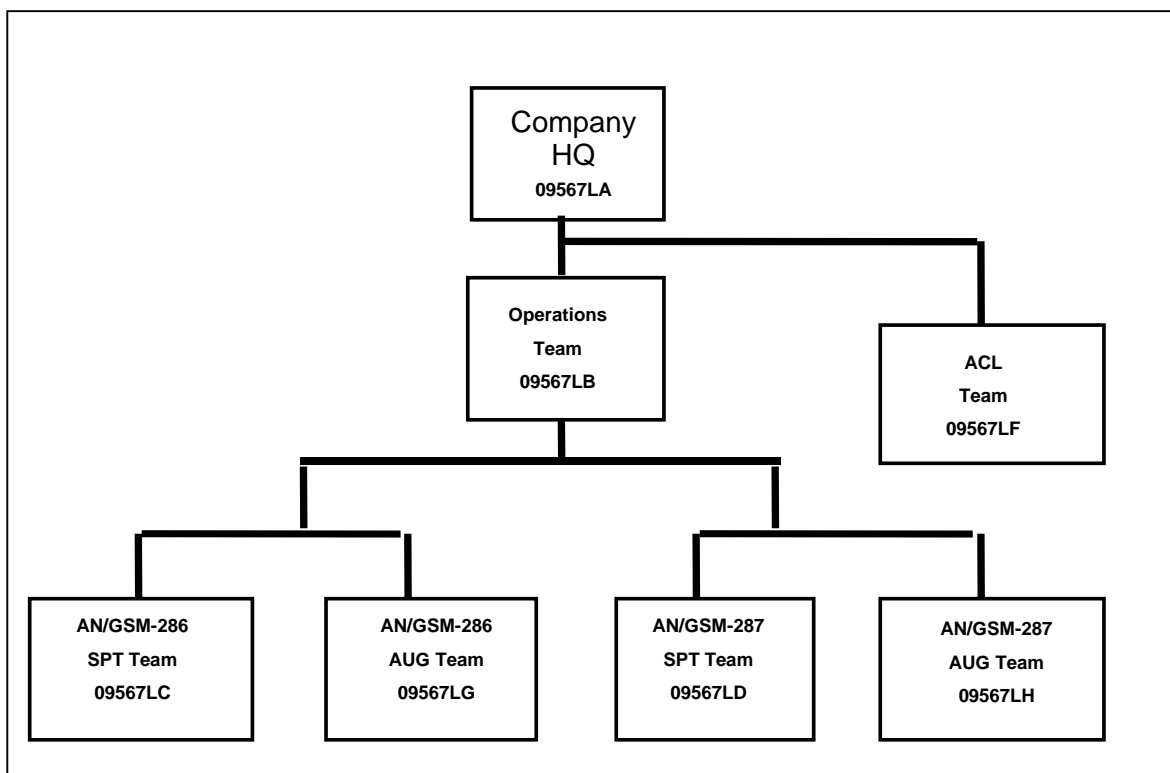


Figure 2-5. TMDE Maintenance Company

2-16. All elements of the combat service support TMDE maintenance company are considered Category II units or elements. TO&E 09567LA identifies the basic headquarters team. Additional teams (09567LB through LH) are required to make up the overall company and provide the personnel and equipment needed to accomplish the TMDE mission.

DESIGN

2-17. The category and densities of supported TMDE and the geographic dispersion of supported units determine the type and number of teams that constitute a TMDE maintenance company. This approach allows for flexible,

judicious deployment of support assets, company headquarters, operations section, ATSTs, and ACL.

2-18. Assembling teams to form a full-up TMDE maintenance company will not result in a centralized location of company elements, specifically ATSTs. Most ATSTs will collocate with their units of attachment throughout the theater. TMDE maintenance company headquarters elements will generally collocate at theater level with materiel management center headquarters company at the theater level. At division level an ATST is attached to the main support battalion (MSB).

2-19. Deployed TMDE maintenance company elements depend on a host unit for Class IX supply support, logistical support, and administrative services like food, medical, financial, legal, vehicle, and generator maintenance support. The TMDE maintenance company headquarters—

- Provides command and control for teams located with the TMDE maintenance company headquarters.
- Is normally attached to the MMC headquarters company at the theater level for soldier support functions, such as—
 - ♦ Logistical support.
 - ♦ Food.
 - ♦ Religious services.
 - ♦ Legal services.
 - ♦ Combat health support.
 - ♦ Financial services.
 - ♦ Personnel administration.

Company Headquarters

2-20. The company headquarters is responsible for the command and control of ATSTs. It performs traditional company-level administrative functions, including establishing and coordinating support agreements with those units where ATSTs are attached.

Operations Team

2-21. The operations team, located in the corps and attached to a COSCOM MMC, plans, programs, supervises, and coordinates the technical operations of the TMDE maintenance company's C&RS mission. Functions of the operations team include—

- Ensuring calibration of secondary reference and secondary transfer standards at prescribed intervals and with required accuracy.
- Ensuring timely reporting and receipt of calibration and repair measurement data.
- Monitoring the accuracy of TIMMS-generated instrument master record file (IMRF) for supported units' TMDE; coordinating any changes with USATA.
- Assisting the ACL and ATSTs with Class IX repair parts issues.
- Determining funding requirements for interservice support agreements for C&RS.

- Preparing operational and contingency plans.
- Maintaining a technical publications library.
- Developing on-the-job training (OJT) programs; monitoring training performance.
- Coordinating requirements for transportation of personnel and equipment.
- Providing a radiological protection officer (RPO) for the TMDE maintenance company.

Quality Assurance Section

2-22. As part of the operations team, the QA section—

- Ensures TMDE QA is implemented IAW the USATA QA program.
- Performs on-site visits to ATSTs to ensure compliance with the QA program.
- Visits supported units to discuss TMDE C&RS support.
- Inspects the ACL for proper environmental and safety conditions.

Area Calibration Laboratory Team

2-23. The ACL is located with the TMDE maintenance company headquarters, housed in an environmentally controlled fixed structure. The ACL is not mobile. It operates and maintains the secondary reference measurement standards (S-level). It provides C&RS on standards requiring S-level calibration, particularly the secondary transfer standards belonging to the TMDE maintenance company ATSTs. To accomplish its mission, the ACL—

- Maintains the accuracy of measurement standards with traceability through the USAPSL to the National Institute of Standards and Technology (NIST).
- Performs S-level C&RS on the ACL, ATST, and their supported unit's TMDE, as identified in TB 43-180.
- Performs administrative functions concerning production status, management reports, and scheduling of C&RS. The ACL utilizes TIMMS in performing these and other functions.
- Evacuates equipment to the USAPL or to the equipment manufacturer if the item is beyond ACL capability.

Area TMDE Support Teams

2-24. ATSTs are mobile TMDE support elements that may operate in an “uploaded” configuration, where equipment and standards operate inside expandable vans. An ATST can also function in a “downloaded” configuration if required, when appropriate fixed facilities are available. The ATST—

- May be configured as either an AN/GSM-286 or an AN/GSM-287 support team.
- May be augmented when the workload exceeds the team's personnel capabilities. Augmentation teams provide personnel only.
- Ensures secondary transfer standards are accurately maintained and traceable to NIST.

- Performs secondary transfer level (T-level) C&RS on TMDE-GP and limited TMDE-SP.
- Generates and analyzes TMDE management reports.
- Uses TIMMS to perform automated functions concerning management and administrative tasks.
- Requests repair parts and maintenance supplies required for C&RS operations.

2-25. AN/GSM-287 support teams provide enhanced and additional functional capabilities not found in AN/GSM-286 support teams. Primarily, the AN/GSM-287 set has a greater accuracy in low-frequency standards, added capability in microwave and infrared measurements, and additional physical and electronics standards. The supported unit is responsible for TMDE delivery and pickup to and from the TMDE support element.

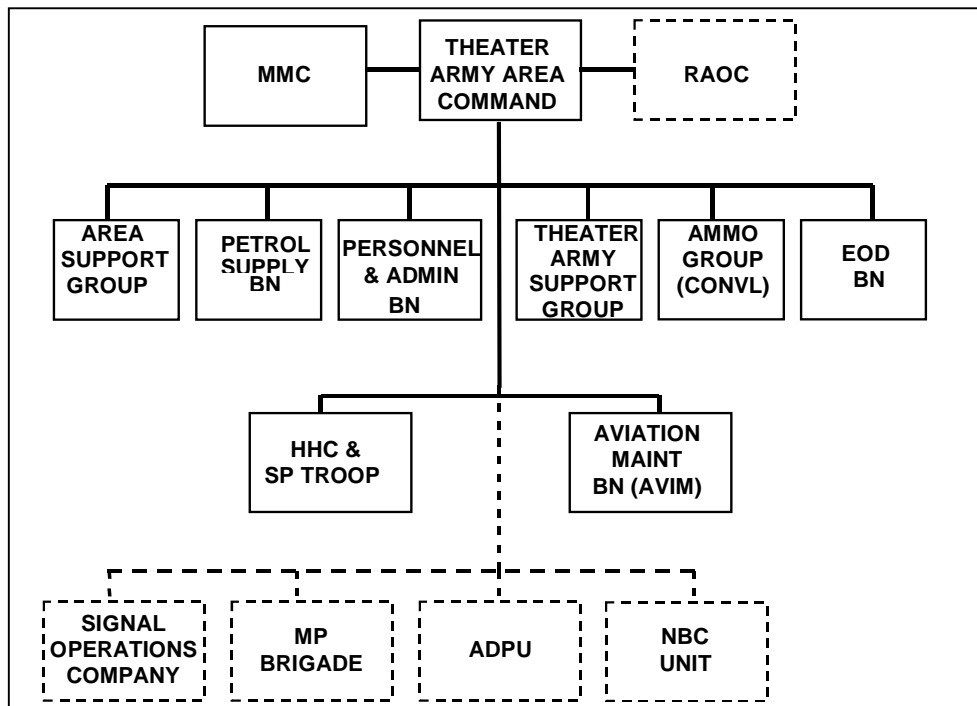
THEATER ARMY AREA COMMAND ORGANIZATIONS

2-26. TAACOMs are responsible for supply and maintenance support in their assigned areas in the COMMZ. TAACOMs are multifunctional organizations, and they are not fixed in structure. Their structure is tailored to meet the demands of the mission to include both functional and multifunctional organizations. Figure 2-6 shows the organization of a TAACOM.

2-27. Functional units include—

- Aviation maintenance battalion (aviation intermediate maintenance [AVIM]).
- Petroleum battalion.
- Ammunition group(conventional).
- Personnel battalion.
- EOD battalion.

The ASG is a multifunctional TAACOM unit.



----- PROPOSED OR POSSIBLE AUGMENTATION BASED ON REQUIREMENTS

Figure 2-6. TAACOM Organization



FORCE XXI AND BEYOND...

The Army is the process of redesigning the TAACOM in order to provide better unity of command for CSS operations at the operational level. The Theater Support Command (TSC) is the name given to this new organization. The TSC is the senior Army support organization in a theater. The TSC is a multifunctional organization that centralizes the command, control, and supervision of support functions at EAC as directed by the ASCC/ARFOR commander.

The TSC headquarters and its subordinate organizations are modular in design, capable of deploying in whole or in selected parts, depending on METT-TC. Modular designs permit the supported JFC to tailor the EAC support structure.

The mission of the TSC is to maximize throughput and follow-on sustainment, including all CSS functions, of Army forces and other designated supported elements. The TSC is capable of synchronizing logistics and other support operations for the ASCC. It provides area support to the EAC units in the COMMZ and sustainment support to tactical forces. This support may include supply, procurement, property disposal, maintenance, transportation, field services, health services, civil-military affairs, engineer support, finance support, and personnel and administrative services.

FM 63-4 describes, in detail, the missions, function, and employment of the TSC.

LOGISTICS SUPPORT ELEMENT

2-28. The logistics support element is a flexible, deployable, multifunctional organization assigned to US Army Materiel Command (USAMC). The LSE deploys at the request of supported operational commanders to perform traditional USAMC missions forward on the battlefield or area of operations. It has a small peacetime cadre with the bulk of the positions being battle-rostered. Its elements will retain technical lines of communications with their major commands.

STRUCTURE

2-29. The LSE will be rapidly deployable, its structure evolving during the course of the operation to adapt to changing requirements and the capabilities of deployed organizations. Like other supporting organizations, it supports the CINC with personnel and equipment that deploy to the area of operations. The LSE may also be useful during SASO in controlling the transition of support functions to host nation authorities, the UN,

contractors, or other agencies. This allows other Army forces to redeploy to prepare for the next contingency. More details on the LSE are in FM 100-16.

MISSION

2-30. The LSE's primary mission is to enhance readiness through unified, integrated application of USAMC's logistics force projection of CONUS-based technical capabilities to deployed units in any theater of operations. The LSE shortens the logistics pipeline by providing the similar support in theater that USAMC provides in CONUS.

FUNCTIONS

2-31. The LSE also performs the following functions:

- Receipt, storage, issue, and retrograde/redistribution of high-dollar, high-tech, low-density items and selected maintenance items.
- Limited GS- and depot-level maintenance to return items to support customers or to support the reparable exchange (RX) program.
- Flexible, modular GS-/weapon-system-oriented teams from CONUS depots and organic or contractor forward-repair activities. The senior Army logistician will identify maintenance requirements to the LSE, which will workload attached and operationally controlled (OPCON) maintenance units and activities.
- Designated maintenance services to support the theater aviation maintenance program.
- Technical, logistics, training, and other specialized services for theater ammunition functions.
- Logistics software management, including troubleshooting and software replacement, until a support group takes over the mission.
- Oversight of contractor-operated activities in the theater through the contracting officer's representatives, and administrative services to the representatives.
- TMDE support.
- Linkage between the theater and the technology base and other research, development, test, and evaluation resources.
- Assistance through interim materiel modifications, operational suggestions, and BDAR of weapon systems.
- Logistics Assistance Program support to provide on-site technical assistance to users of AMC-fielded equipment in theater.
- Army Oil Analysis Program support.

LOGISTICS CIVIL AUGMENTATION PROGRAM

2-32. This DA program employs civilian contractors in noncombatant roles to augment military resources. LOGCAP leverages civilian corporate resources as facility and logistics service support to US forces. USAMC is the proponent for LOGCAP management. LOGCAP requirements are formally identified by the CINC/ASCC. LOGCAP provides augmentation capabilities to support maintenance requirements not covered by other means, such as Active and Reserve Components, multinational forces, and host nation support. The LSE commander functions as the central focal point to

LOGCAP planning and execution in-theater. The commander also provides the CINC/ASCC with the current status of LOGCAP initiatives and action.

2-33. LOGCAP teams are responsible for—

- Deploying worldwide in support of any contingency using LOGCAP capabilities.
- Advising requiring activity on LOGCAP capabilities.
- Assisting customers in articulating requirements to contractor and ensuring contractual compliance.
- Integrating LOGCAP augmentation capabilities into deployed force structure to meet METT-TC requirements.
- Facilitating the teaming of the customer and contractor to accomplish the mission.

AREA SUPPORT GROUP ORGANIZATION

2-34. The TAACOM is divided into several smaller areas. An area support group is assigned to the COMMZ to provide maintenance and supply support to units operating within or passing a specified area. ASGs, like the TAACOM, are multifunctional organizations. They are not fixed in structure; each ASG consists of those units necessary to perform the support mission assigned to it.

MISSION

2-35. The ASG provides DS-level support to units located in or passing through the ASG's area of operations, as well as GS-level support for those units assigned to it by the theater.

STRUCTURE

2-36. Figure 2-7 shows the organization of a typical area support group in a TAACOM. Functional CSS battalions include—

- Supply and service battalions.
- Maintenance battalions.
- Petroleum supply battalions.

NOTE

There are no transportation support units in an ASG. All transportation units in the COMMZ belong to the TRANSCOM.

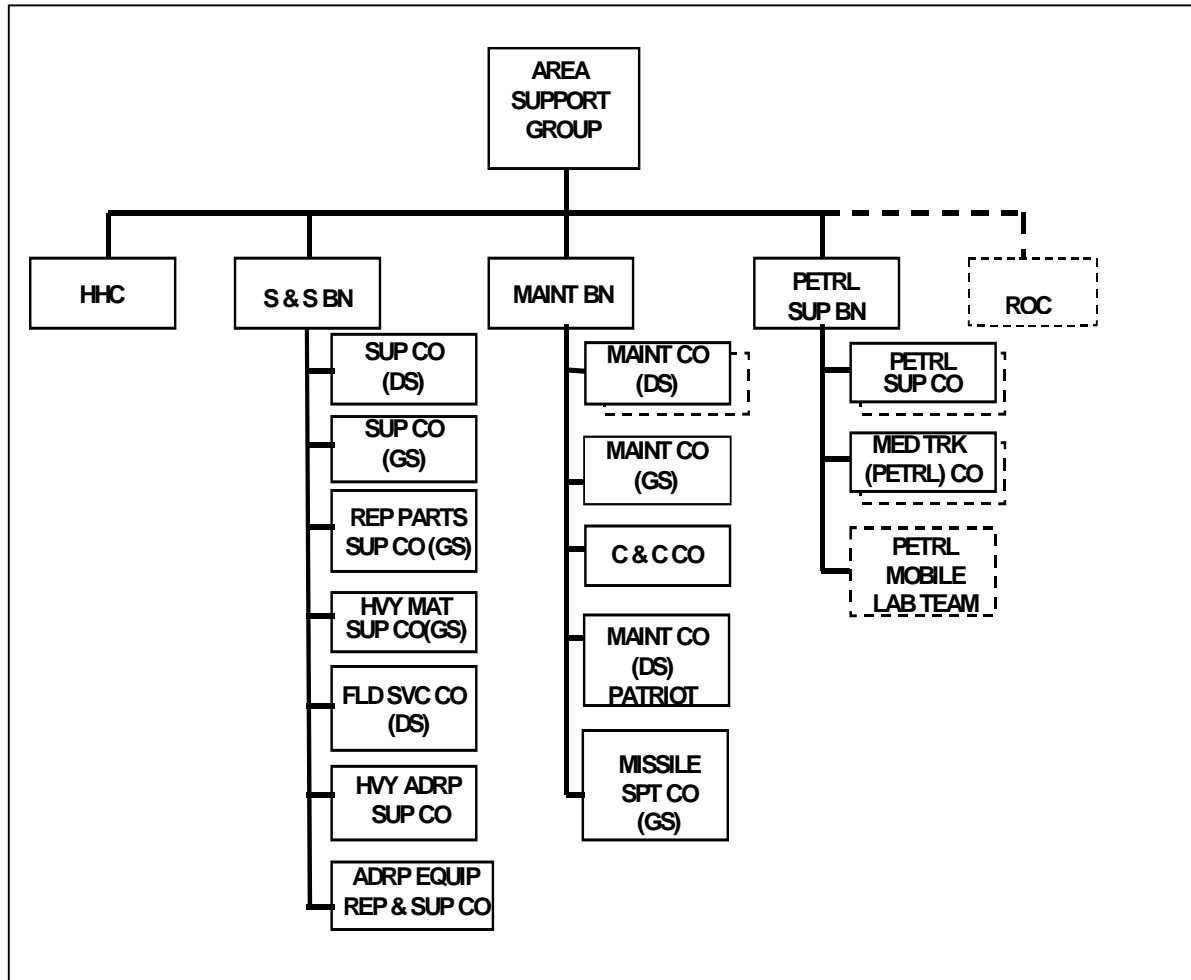


Figure 2-7. Area Support Group

MAINTENANCE BATTALION (AREA SUPPORT GROUP)

MISSION

2-37. The primary mission of the maintenance battalion is to provide DS/GS-level maintenance support, repair parts support, technical assistance, and recovery support to nondivisional units in its area of operation and to provide backup DS-level maintenance support as required.

CAPABILITIES

2-38. The DS/GS maintenance battalion is a functional CSS organization. It provides maintenance and repair parts support for a great variety of equipment, except for aircraft, marine, rail, airdrop, missile-aircraft armament, office machines, avionics, and photographic equipment. Figure 2-8 shows the typical organization of a DS/GS maintenance battalion (ASG).

NOTE

The battalion has a variable number of maintenance units attached to a headquarters and headquarters company IAW the mission to be performed. A typical DS/GS maintenance battalion includes a headquarters and headquarters company and three to five nondivisional DS/GS maintenance companies. At times, the battalion may be augmented with nonmaintenance units if doing so improves the quality of support.

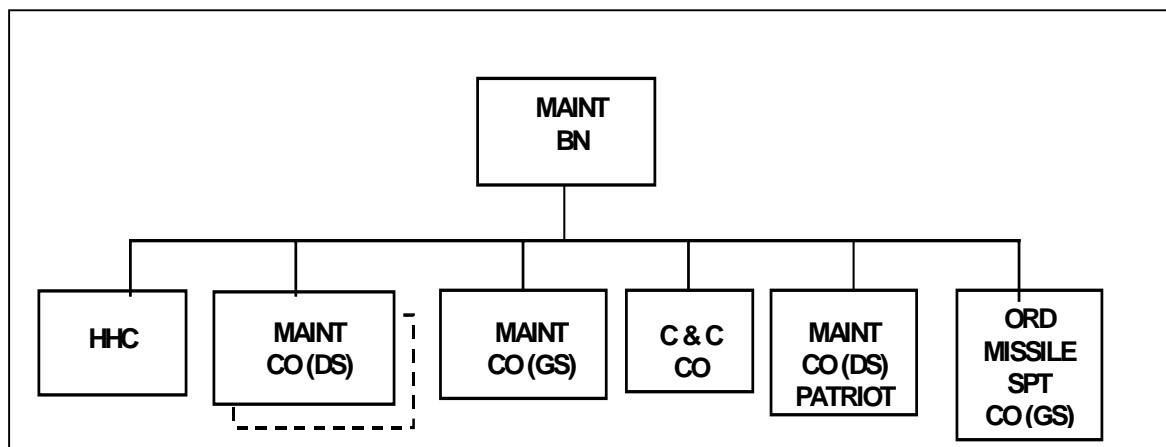


Figure 2-8. Maintenance Battalion, ASG

MAINTENANCE COMPANY, DS, MAINTENANCE BATTALION (AREA SUPPORT GROUP)

MISSION

2-39. This unit provides DS-level maintenance and repair parts supply support and technical assistance commensurate with stated capabilities for nondivisional units assigned to, or passing through, the corps and theater areas.

CAPABILITIES

2-40. This unit provides DS maintenance for—

- Automotive equipment.
- Communications-electronics equipment.
- Base computer equipment.
- Construction equipment.
- Fabric.
- Fuel and electric components.
- Metalworking.
- Machining.
- Power generation equipment.
- Quartermaster and chemical equipment.
- Refrigeration.
- Small arms.
- Special electronic devices.
- Telephone central office equipment.
- Teletypewriters.

NOTE

Ability to perform certain missions is dependent on augmentation of the base company by special teams.

ADDITIONAL CAPABILITIES

2-41. This company also provides—

- Class IX from an authorized stockage list (ASL) of up to 5000 lines, which includes 500 lines of RX items.
- Backup recovery capability for supported units.
- Technical assistance and on-site maintenance support.

The unit performs the following DS maintenance tasks:

- Inspection, diagnosis, and troubleshooting.
- Rapid repair and return of equipment to customers by adjusting and replacing line replacement units (LRUs), assemblies, and components.
- Repair of selected high-usage components in support of RX operations.

NOTE

Soldiers from this unit will be spread throughout the corps and COMMZ in performance of their mission.

This unit is dependent on—

- Elements of the corps/theater for legal, combat health support, finance, personnel, and administrative services.
- HHC for religious support.
- Appropriate elements of the corps and theater for transportation and supplemental stockage of selected major assemblies, RX, major end items, repair parts, and evacuation of unserviceable items and vehicles.
- The corps or theater signal brigade area communications company for entry into the area communications system.

BASIS OF ALLOCATION

2-42. One or more per TAACOM. The unit is normally attached to a maintenance battalion, TOE 43436L. Figure 2-9 shows a typical DS maintenance company, maintenance battalion (ASG).

MOBILITY

2-43. This company is 80 percent mobile in one lift. The C-E equipment section will be 100 percent mobile and MSTs will consist of two personnel to provide assistance with required maintenance tasks and security and safety in transit.

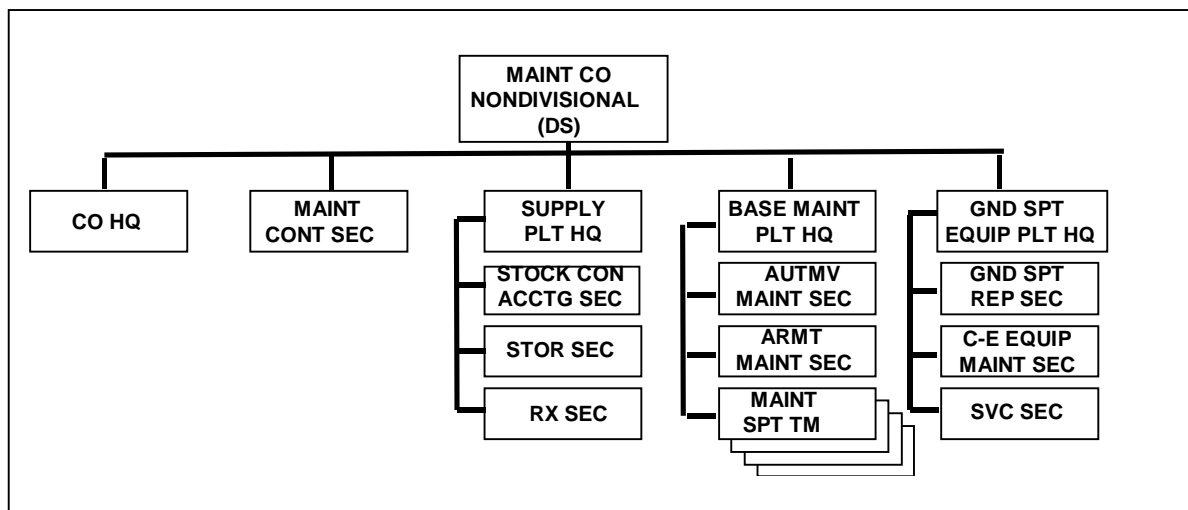


Figure 2-9. Typical DS Maintenance Company, Maintenance Battalion

MAINTENANCE COMPANY, GS, MAINTENANCE BATTALION (AREA SUPPORT GROUP)

MISSION

2-44. To provide general support maintenance for conventional heavy and light equipment end items and components for return to the theater supply system.

CAPABILITIES

2-45. This company repairs and returns the following to the supply system:

- Automotive equipment.
- Construction equipment.
- Small arms.
- Tank turrets.
- Communications-electronics equipment.
- Special electronic devices.
- Utilities equipment.
- Power generation equipment.
- Quartermaster and chemical equipment.
-

In addition, the unit performs—

- Canvas repair.
- Metalworking.
- Machining.
- Refrigeration equipment repair.

ADDITIONAL CAPABILITIES

2-46. This company also provides—

- Command and control for not more than five modular repair platoons.
- All operational, administrative, and logistical support (including food service, personnel, and property accountability for assigned platoons).
- Internal Class IX supply only.
- Area maintenance support, including technical assistance, on-site maintenance, and backup support as required.
- Unit-level maintenance on theater reserve stocks (TRS) when augmented by unit maintenance teams, as required.
- GS maintenance support when augmented by modular platoons for the repair of—
 - ◆ Fire control instruments.
 - ◆ Fire control systems.
 - ◆ Artillery equipment.
 - ◆ Automated data processing (ADP).
 - ◆ Printed circuit boards (PCBs).
 - ◆ TMDE.
 - ◆ Radar.

- ◆ Controlled cryptographic items.
- ◆ Office machines.
- ◆ Audiovisual equipment.
- ◆ Electronic warfare/intercept equipment.
- Unit maintenance of all organic equipment except tracked vehicles and communications security (COMSEC) equipment for assigned general support maintenance platoons.

NOTE

This unit does not perform repairs on aircraft, missiles, ammunition-peculiar items, or medical, cryptographic, marine, and rail equipment.

BASIS OF ALLOCATION

2-47. One or more per TAACOM. The unit is normally assigned to a headquarters and headquarters detachment, maintenance battalion, TOE 43436L. Figure 2-10 is a diagram of a typical GS maintenance company, maintenance battalion, ASG.

MOBILITY

2-48. This unit—

- Is capable of transporting 158,300 pounds (10,433 cubic feet) of TOE equipment with organic vehicles.
- Has 66,076 pounds (5,366 cubic feet) of TOE equipment requiring additional or auxiliary transportation.
- Requires 25 percent of its TOE equipment and supplies to be transported in a single lift using its authorized organic vehicles.

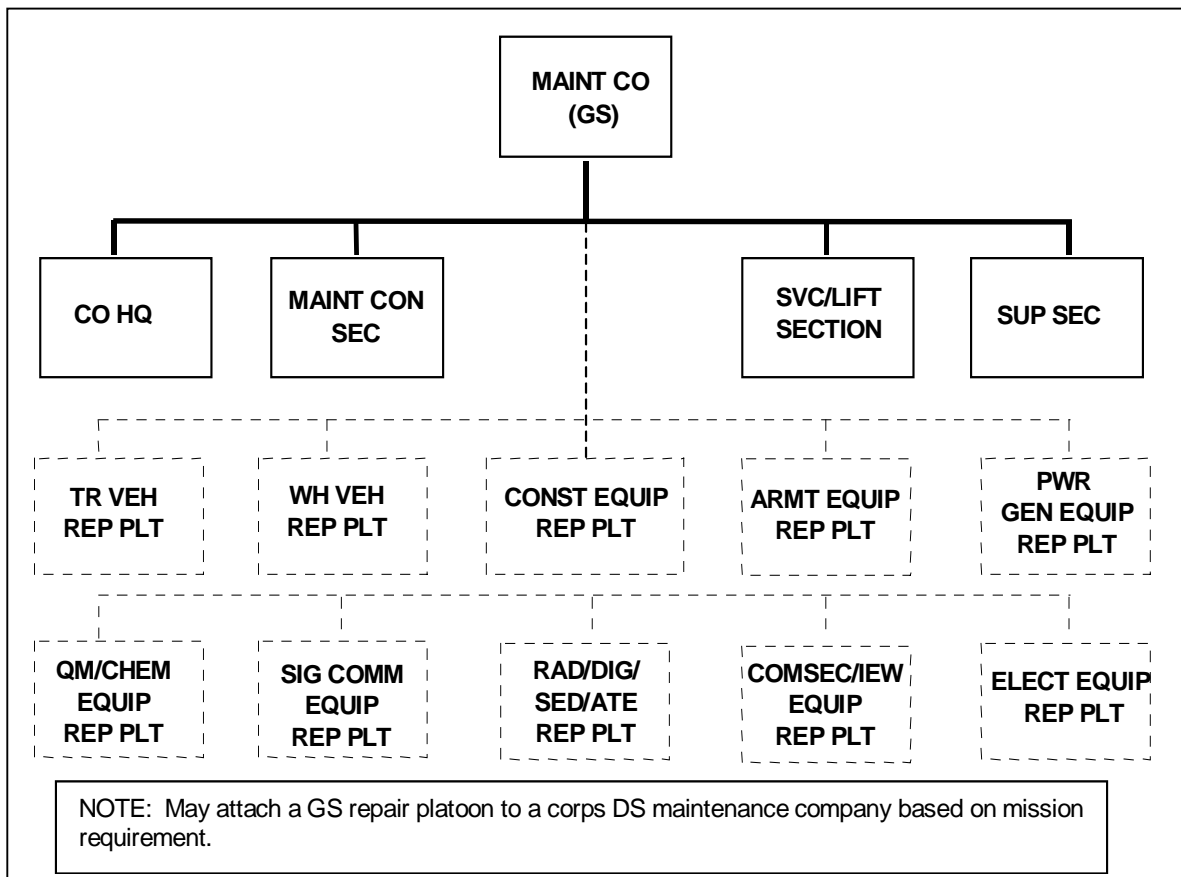


Figure 2-10. GS Maintenance Company, Maintenance Battalion, ASG

COLLECTION AND CLASSIFICATION COMPANY, MAINTENANCE BATTALION (AREA SUPPORT GROUP)

MISSION

2-49. To establish and operate a collection and classification facility for the receipt, inspection, segregation, disassembly, preservation, and disposition of serviceable and unserviceable Class VII and IX materiel and similar foreign materiel (except items peculiar to cryptographic materiel, missile systems, aircraft, airdrop equipment, drones, and medical materiel).

CAPABILITIES

2-50. This company inspects, segregates, disassembles, and maintains the following:

- Radios.
- Microwave systems.
- Target acquisition/surveillance equipment.

- Special electronic devices.
- Metalworking.
- Small arms/artillery.
- Fire control systems.
- Armament.
- Utilities equipment.
- Power generation equipment.
- Construction equipment.
- Fuel and electric components.
- Tracked vehicles.
- Quartermaster and chemical equipment.
- Wheeled vehicles.
- Survey instruments.

ADDITIONAL CAPABILITIES

2-51. This company also performs—

- Disassembly of end items.
- Identification and inspection of components and assemblies for repair, return to supply stocks, or disposal to a defense logistics agency property disposal office (except items peculiar to cryptographic material, missile systems, aircraft, airdrop equipment, drones, and medical material).

NOTE

The Identification and Inspection Section, Collection and Classification Company, which performs these functions, is unique in its grade structure. The section requires one warrant officer, one section chief NCO, and nine technical inspectors in the following areas: microwave, special electronic devices, surveillance radar, COMMEL/COMSEC, armament, power generation, tracked vehicles, wheeled vehicles, and engineer equipment.

- Segregation, preservation, and packaging of selected items of materiel and related components for return to supply channels for evacuation and technical intelligence evaluation.
- Operation of a cannibalization point for items processed by the unit, when authorized by higher headquarters.

BASIS OF ALLOCATION

2-52. One or more per ASG. It is normally attached to a headquarters and headquarters detachment, maintenance battalion, TOE 43436L. Figure 2-11 is a diagram of a collection and classification company, maintenance battalion (ASG).

MOBILITY

2-53. This unit—

- Is capable of transporting 440,400 pounds (11,379 cubic feet) of TOE equipment with organic vehicles.
- Has 53,056 pounds (5,266 cubic feet) of TOE equipment requiring additional transportation.
- Requires 25 percent of its TOE equipment and supplies to be transported in a single lift using its authorized organic vehicles.

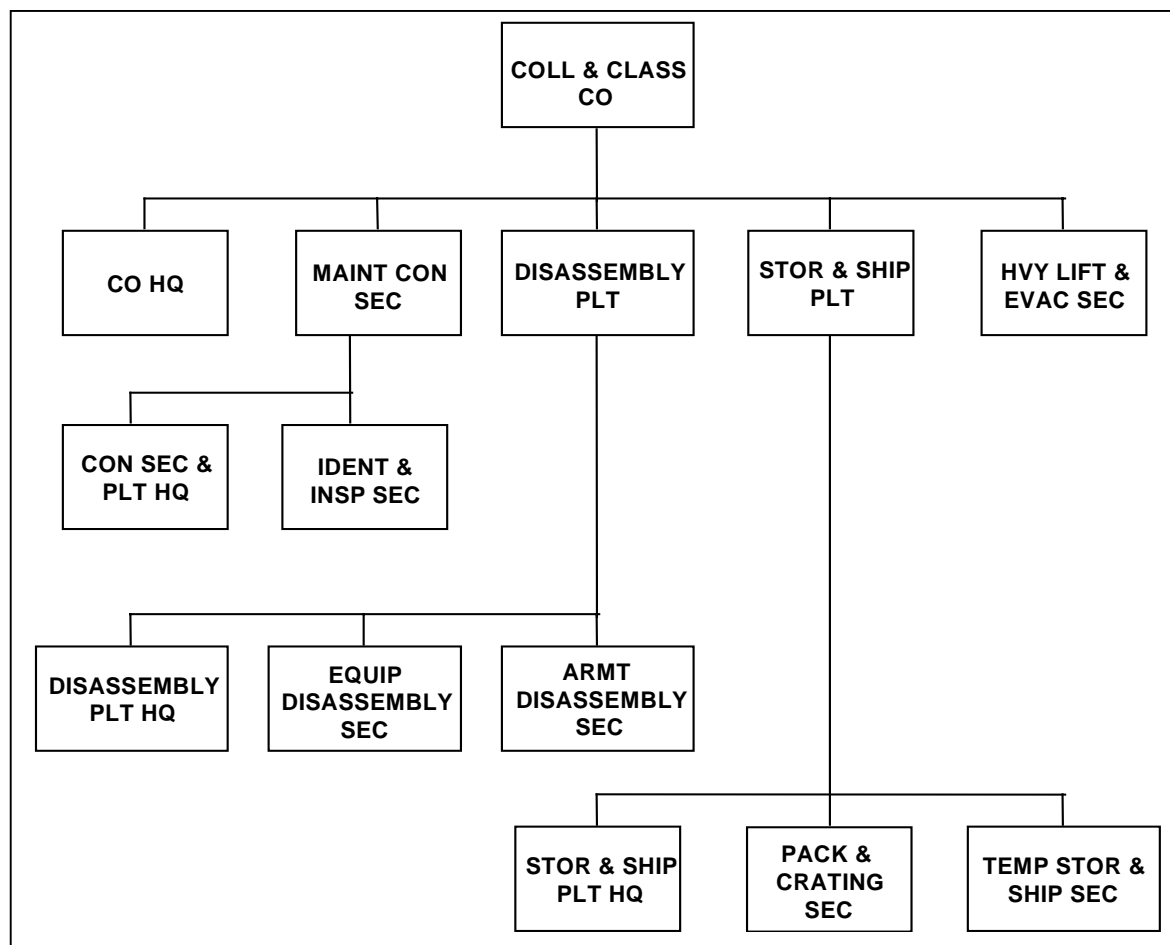


Figure 2-11. Collection and Classification Company, Maintenance Battalion (ASG)



FORCE XXI AND BEYOND...

Collection and Classification Company will continue to play a vital role on the Force XXI battlefield. In addition to the C&C company, there will be two new platoons formed. One of the platoons will perform vital maintenance inspection functions at distribution hubs along the distribution pipeline. The second platoon will move throughout the battlefield, locating abandoned equipment, assessing the condition of various components on the system, removing serviceable components as directed, and returning critical components to the distribution system. These platoons can be attached to a support maintenance or component repair company operating in the theater or corps area. Most, if not all, the collection and classification mission will be performed by the Reserve Component.

ORDNANCE MISSILE SUPPORT COMPANY (GS), MAINTENANCE BATTALION (ASG)

2-54. The mission of the ordnance missile support company (GS) is to provide—

- GS-level maintenance at EAC for air defense artillery (ADA) and land combat missile systems (LCMS).
- Repair parts supply support to missile support units assigned to EAC or units passing through the theater army area. With appropriate augmentation teams, the unit can support up to two corps.
- DS base shop and on-site maintenance support teams provide maintenance support for units assigned to EAC. The unit also provides maintenance support for Army war reserve (AWR) stocks.
- Class IX supply support to unit maintenance activities, including receipt, storage, and issue of missile repair parts. The ASL supports the unit's maintenance mission.
- The general supply support base for combat-essential Class IX repair parts and selected maintenance-related items from other classes of supply to support the ASLs of supported units. It receives all missile parts and supply requisitions from supported units and processes requests on a fill-or-pass basis.

CAPABILITIES

2-55. This maintenance company provides—

- GS-level support for ADA and LCMS weapon systems in theater.
- Maintenance for ADA and LCMS associated training equipment.
- DS-level maintenance support for systems on an area basis as required at theater level.

BASIS OF ALLOCATION

2-56. One per TAACOM, normally assigned to a maintenance battalion headquarters and headquarters detachment, TOE 43436L, of the area support group.

MOBILITY

2-57. The unit's mobility is 80 percent, based on the requirement to change locations and maintain the maintenance support mission. All MSTs will be 100 percent mobile and will consist of two personnel to provide assistance with required maintenance tasks and security and safety in transit.

AUGMENTATION TEAM

2-58. The unit may be augmented by DS and GS augmentation teams, based on mission requirements. The teams are assigned as required, based on the density of supported ADA battalions or units operating LCMS. For a list of augmentation teams available to supplement the EAC or corps missile support company, see Figure 2-12.

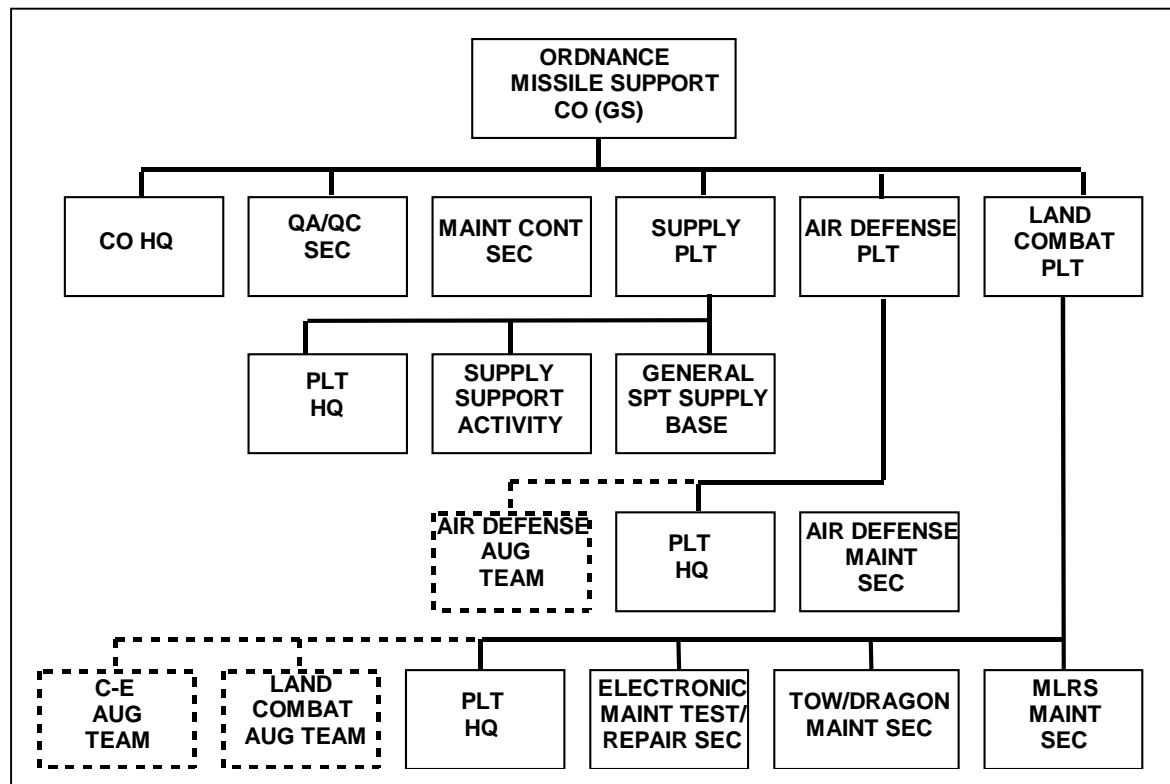


Figure 2-12. Ordnance Missile Support Company (GS)

MAINTENANCE COMPANY (DS), PATRIOT, MAINTENANCE BATTALION (ASG)

MISSION

2-59. The maintenance company (DS), Patriot, TOE 43607L, is assigned to a maintenance battalion and attached to a Patriot ADA battalion to provide DS conventional maintenance and Class IX repair parts. The unit, along with the assigned Patriot missile system, DS/GS augmentation team, makes up the support package for one Patriot ADA battalion.

CAPABILITIES

2-60. This maintenance company provides support to the dedicated Patriot missile system, DS/GS.

BASIS OF ALLOCATION

2-61. One per Patriot battalion. It is normally attached to a maintenance battalion, TOE 43436L. The unit normally collocates with the supported Patriot ADA battalion. Figure 2-13 shows the organization of a maintenance company (DS), Patriot, maintenance battalion (ASG).

MOBILITY

2-62. The unit's mobility is 100 percent, based on the requirement to change locations and maintain the maintenance mission. MSTs will consist of two personnel to provide assistance with required maintenance tasks and security/safety in transit.

AUGMENTATION TEAMS

2-63. The company is allocated one DS/GS Patriot missile support team to provide Patriot system maintenance capability: TOE 9529LX, Patriot missile system, (DS/GS) augmentation team provides DS/GS maintenance for Patriot missile equipment organic to a Patriot battalion. Support includes limited base shop and three MSTs for Patriot-peculiar equipment, limited GS Class IX, identification friend or foe (IFF) equipment, and Stinger air bottle and battery recharging. This team attaches to the Patriot conventional maintenance company for ASL support, base shop, and common maintenance equipment utilization.

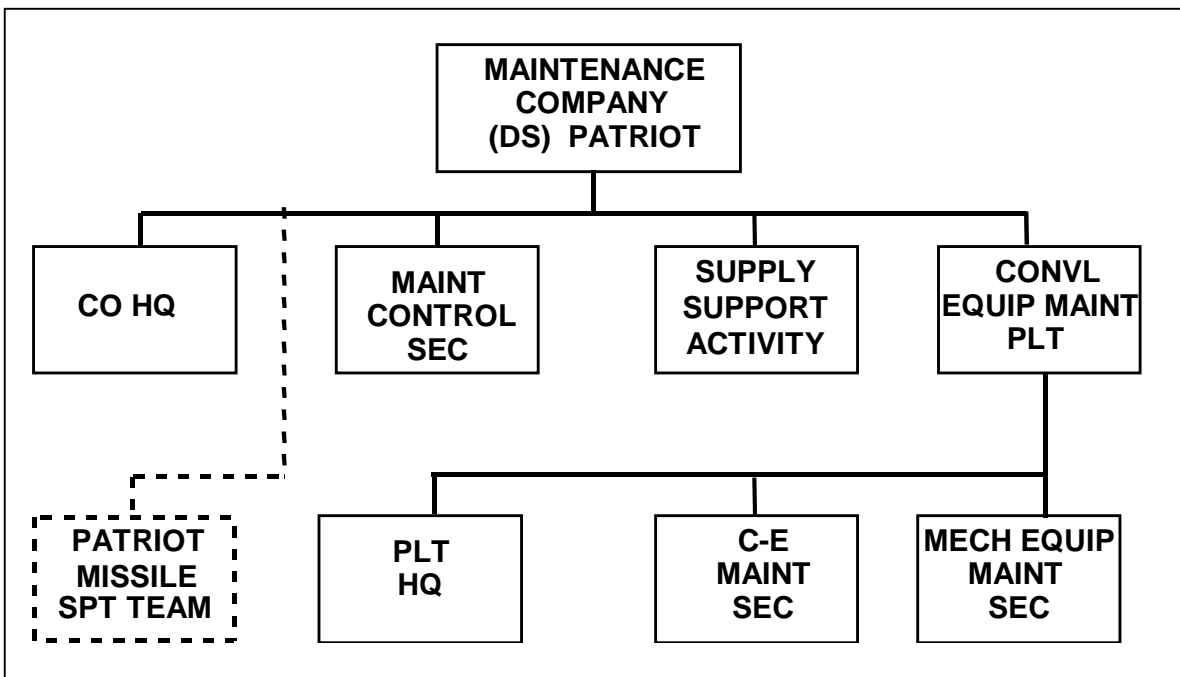


Figure 2-13. Maintenance Company (DS), Patriot

SECTION II – CORPS SUPPORT AREA

2-64. Section II describes the types of maintenance organizations in the corps support area. The corps area within the combat zone is designated by higher headquarters. The corps organizational structure is not fixed. Its size and composition depend on the situation and mission. The corps usually consists of two to five divisions and the CS and CSS units needed to support the maneuver force. The major CSS elements of the corps are—

- Corps support command (COSCOM).
- Personnel group.
- Finance group.

CORPS SUPPORT COMMAND ORGANIZATION

2-65. The COSCOM is the primary logistics organization in the corps. It provides supply, field services, transportation, maintenance, and medical support to the divisions and the nondivisional units of the corps. The COSCOM is a multifunctional organization; its organizational structure is not fixed.

2-66. A typical COSCOM will have multiple corps support groups and a medical brigade. If there are three or more transportation battalions, they may form a transportation group within the COSCOM. Figure 2-14 shows the typical organization of a COSCOM.

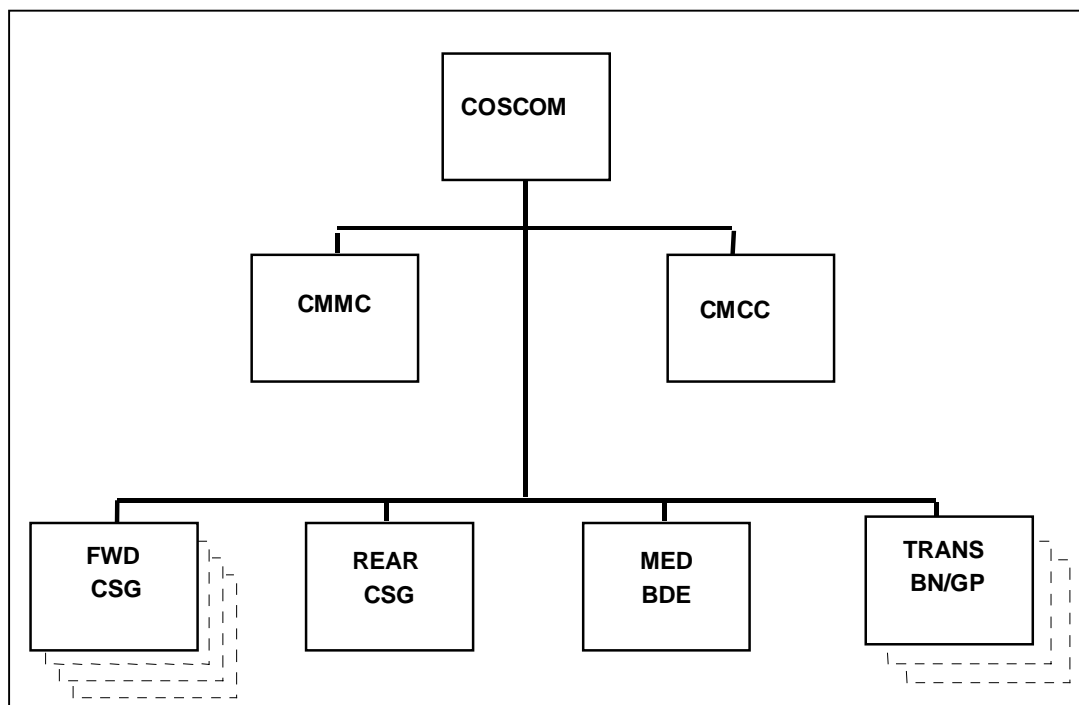


Figure 2-14. Typical COSCOM Organization

CORPS SUPPORT GROUP ORGANIZATIONS

2-67. CSGs provide command, control, staff planning, and supervision for three to seven subordinate battalions. Like the COSCOM, the CSG is multifunctional, not fixed in structure. The basic mission and composition of the CSG varies depending on whether the CSG is employed in the forward or rear area of the corps.

CORPS SUPPORT GROUP (REAR)

Mission

2-68. Rear CSGs operate in the rear area of the combat zone and provide area support to units employed in or passing through their area of operations. They also provide reinforcing support to forward CSGs. Rear CSGs normally have three to seven subordinate battalions, which may be functional or multifunctional. Their organizational structures are not fixed; they are determined by COSCOM mission requirements. They provide both DS and GS support to units in the corps area.

Units

2-69. Functional units include—

- Supply and service battalion (GS).
- Ammunition battalion (GS).
- Petroleum supply battalion (GS).
- Aircraft maintenance battalion (AVIM).
- Water supply battalion.
- Transportation battalion.

Corps support battalions (CSB) (DS only) are multifunctional units. Figure 2-15 shows the typical organization of a corps support group (rear).

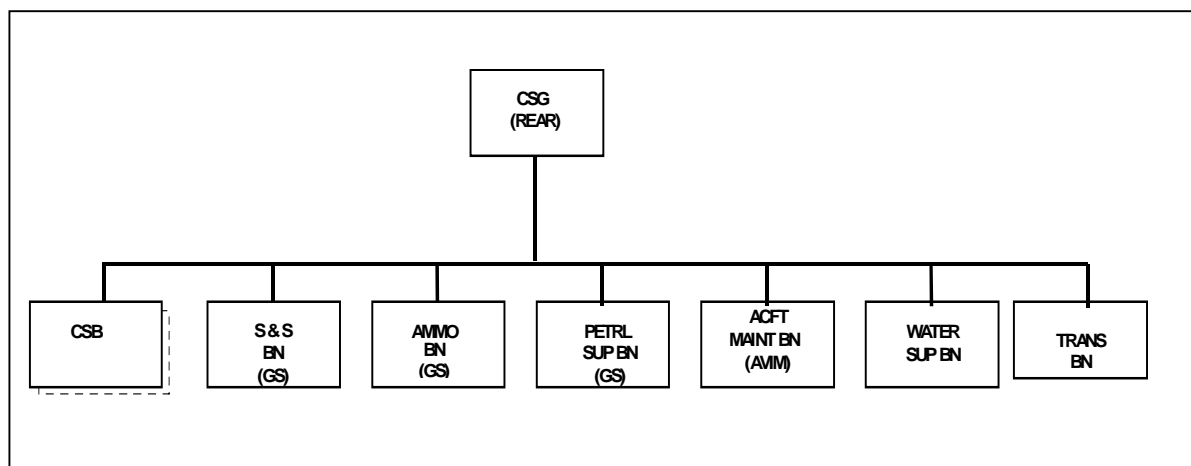


Figure 2-15. Typical Organization, Corps Support Group (Rear)

CORPS SUPPORT GROUP (FORWARD)

Mission

2-70. Forward CSGs operate in or near the division area and provide direct support to all corps units in their area of responsibility. They focus their support on combat maneuver forces such as the division, separate brigade, armored cavalry regiment (ACR), corps artillery, and corps combat engineers. They also provide direct support to nondivisional forces, area support to units passing through, and backup/reinforcing support to divisional forces.

Employment

2-71. Normally, a COSCOM employs one forward CSG with each division in the corps structure. The forward CSG's structure is not fixed, but it usually consists of two or more multifunctional CSBs. The CSG provides support as far forward as possible and ensures responsive logistical support to corps units operating in or forward of the division sector. The CSGs normally employ one CSB in the division rear and one or more CSBs behind the division rear boundary.

CORPS SUPPORT BATTALION

MISSION

2-72. The CSB in the rear CSG provides only DS-level maintenance, supply, field services, and transportation support for all units employed in, or passing through, its area of responsibility in the corps rear area. The functional battalions in the rear CSG provide primarily GS-type support to units throughout the corps area. Rear CSBs of the forward CSG operating behind the division rear boundary are also not fixed; they are task-organized to provide DS and GS support to units in their area of responsibility. The rear CSB of the forward CSG provides area support to units passing through its assigned support sector, backup support (DS and GS) to the forward CSB of the forward CSG, and reinforcing support (DS and GS) to division CSS units. Figure 2-16 shows the organization of two possible CSBs found in a forward CSG (employed behind the division rear boundary) and one CSB found in the division area.

NOTE

Elements from GS- and depot-level maintenance activities can be found as far forward as required to support the tactical situation.

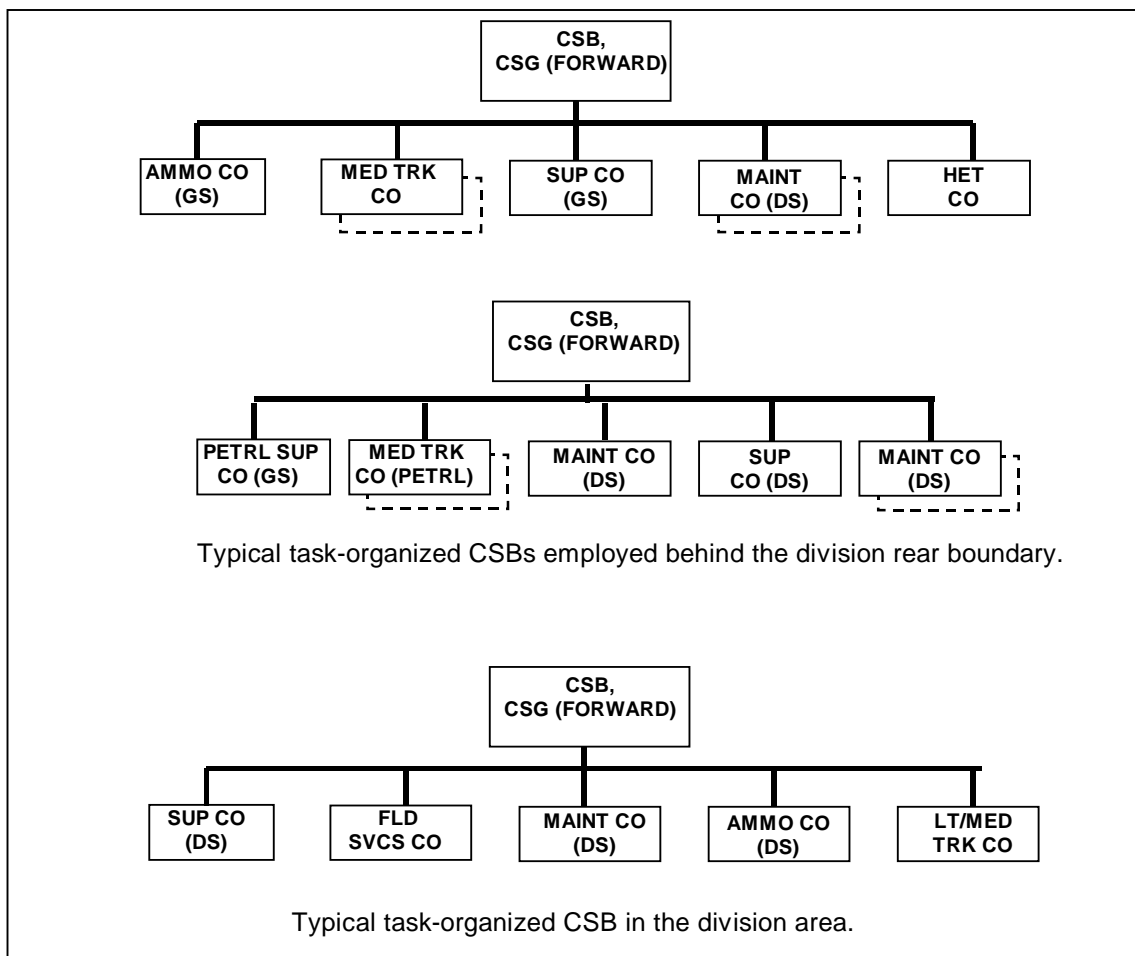


Figure 2-16. CSBs in a Forward CSG

NONDIVISIONAL MAINTENANCE COMPANY (DS), CORPS SUPPORT BATTALION (CSG)

MISSION

2-73. This unit provides DS maintenance and repair parts supply support and technical assistance commensurate with stated requirements for nondivisional units assigned to, or passing through, the corps area. It also provides backup support for divisional units, separate brigades, and for ACR.

CAPABILITIES

2-74. This unit provides DS maintenance for—

- Automotive equipment.
- Communications-electronics equipment.

- Base computer equipment.
- Construction equipment.
- Fabric.
- Fuel and electric systems.
- Metalworking.
- Machining.
- Power generation equipment.
- Quartermaster and chemical equipment.
- Refrigeration.
- Small arms.
- Special electronic devices.
- Telephone central office equipment.
- Teletypewriters.

ADDITIONAL CAPABILITIES

2-75. This company also provides—

- Class IX from an ASL of up to 5000 lines, which includes 500 lines of RX items.
- Backup recovery capability for supported units.

2-76. This unit performs the following DS maintenance tasks:

- Inspection, diagnosis, and troubleshooting.
- Rapid repair and return of equipment to customers by adjusting and replacing LRUs, assemblies, and components.
- Repair of selected high-usage components in support of RX operations.

NOTE

Soldiers from this unit will be forward of the division's rear boundary and spread throughout the corps in performance of their mission.

2-77. This unit is dependent on—

- Elements of the corps/theater for legal, combat health support, finance, personnel, and administrative services.
- HHC for religious support.
- Appropriate elements of the corps and theater for transportation and supplemental stockage of selected major assemblies, RX, major end items, repair parts, and evacuation of unserviceable items/vehicles.
- The corps or theater signal brigade area communication company for entry into the area communication system.

BASIS OF ALLOCATION

2-78. Allocation is based on workload for systems supported in the area. However, the company will usually be in the CSB assigned to a forward CSG

providing backup support to divisions and forward support to nondivisional units operating in the division area. Figure 2-17 shows the typical organization of a DS maintenance company, corps support battalion (CSG).

MOBILITY

2-79. This company is 80 percent mobile in one lift.

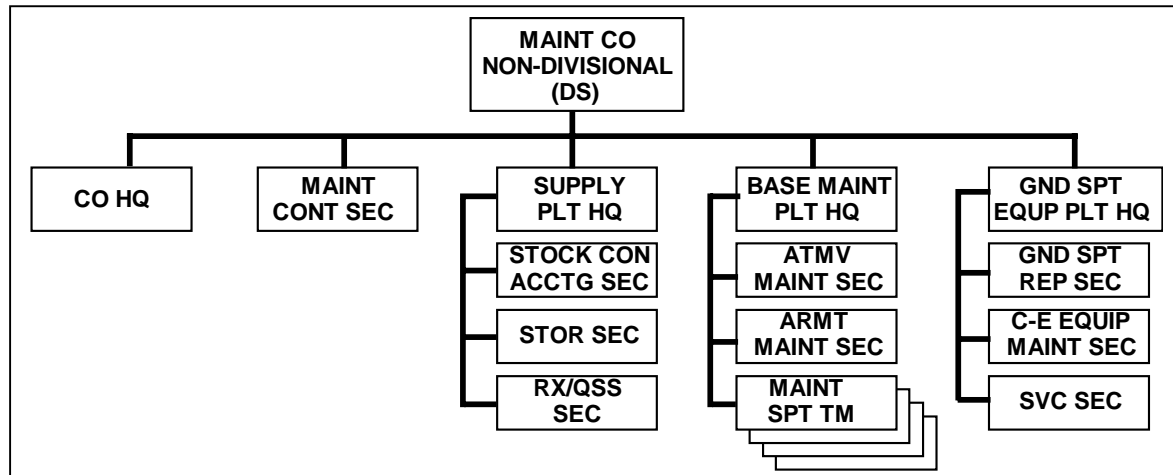


Figure 2-17. Typical Organization, DS Maintenance Company, Corps Support Battalion (CSG)

ORDNANCE MISSILE SUPPORT COMPANY (DS), CORPS SUPPORT BATTALION (CSG)

MISSION

2-80. To provide a command and control structure for missile systems maintenance support, for units assigned to or passing through the corps area. This company along with augmentation teams can provide support in the following ways:

- Base shop support for light divisions, armored cavalry regiments, and separate brigades. With augmentation teams, the unit can support any corps configuration.
- Class IX supply support to the unit's maintenance elements, including receipt, storage, and issue of missile system repair parts to tactical units.

CAPABILITIES

2-81. This unit provides DS support to the following units:

- ADA battalions.
- Units operating LCMS.

BASIS OF ALLOCATION

2-82. One per COSCOM. Normally, the unit would be assigned to a corps support battalion, headquarters and headquarters detachment, TOE 63426L. Figure 2-18 shows the organization of an ordnance missile support company (DS), corps support battalion, (CSG).

MOBILITY

2-83. The unit's mobility is 80 percent, based on the requirement to change locations and maintain the maintenance mission. All MSTs must be 100 percent mobile and will consist of two personnel to provide assistance with required maintenance tasks and security/safety in transit.

AUGMENTATION TEAMS

2-84. The unit may be augmented by DS and GS augmentation teams, on mission requirements. Teams are assigned as required to provide maintenance support to a unit assigned to a corps. Teams are allocated based on the density of supported ADA battalions or units operating land combat missile systems.

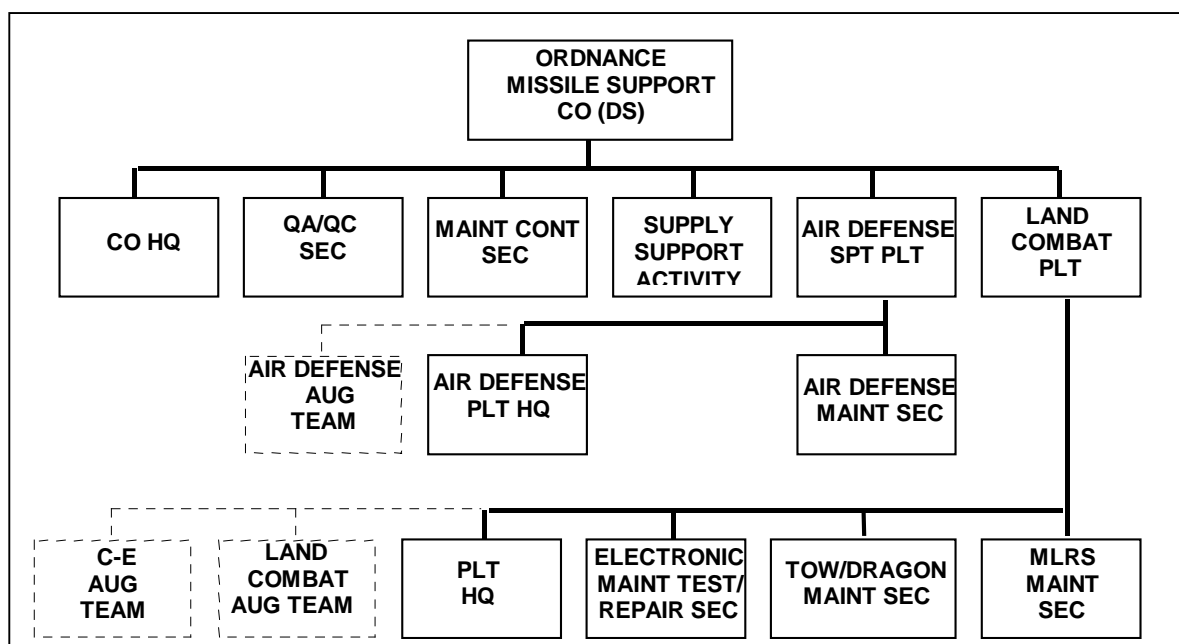


Figure 2-18. Typical Organization, Ordnance Missile Support Company, DS, CSB (CSG)

MAINTENANCE COMPANY (DS) PATRIOT, CORPS SUPPORT BATTALION (CSG)

MISSION

2-85. The maintenance company (DS) Patriot, TOE 43607L, provides DS conventional maintenance and Class IX repair parts supply to one corps Patriot ADA battalion. The unit, along with the assigned Patriot missile system, (DS/GS) augmentation team, makes up the support package for one Patriot ADA battalion at corps.

CAPABILITIES

2-86. This maintenance company provides conventional and system maintenance support to the Patriot missile system, DS/GS.

BASIS OF ALLOCATION

2-87. One per Patriot battalion. At corps, the unit is normally attached to a corps support battalion, TOE 63426L. The unit collocates with the supported Patriot ADA battalion. Figure 2-19 shows the organization of a maintenance company (DS) Patriot, corps support battalion (CSG).

MOBILITY

2-88. The unit's mobility is 100 percent, based on the requirement to change locations and maintain the maintenance mission.

AUGMENTATION TEAMS

2-89. The company is allocated one Patriot missile system, (DS/GS) augmentation team. The 09529LX Patriot missile system, (DS/GS) augmentation team provides DS/GS maintenance for Patriot missile equipment organic to a Patriot battalion. Support includes limited base shop and three MSTs for Patriot-peculiar equipment, limited GS Class IX, IFF equipment, and Stinger air bottle and battery recharging. This team attaches to the Patriot conventional maintenance company for ASL support, base shop, and common maintenance equipment utilization.

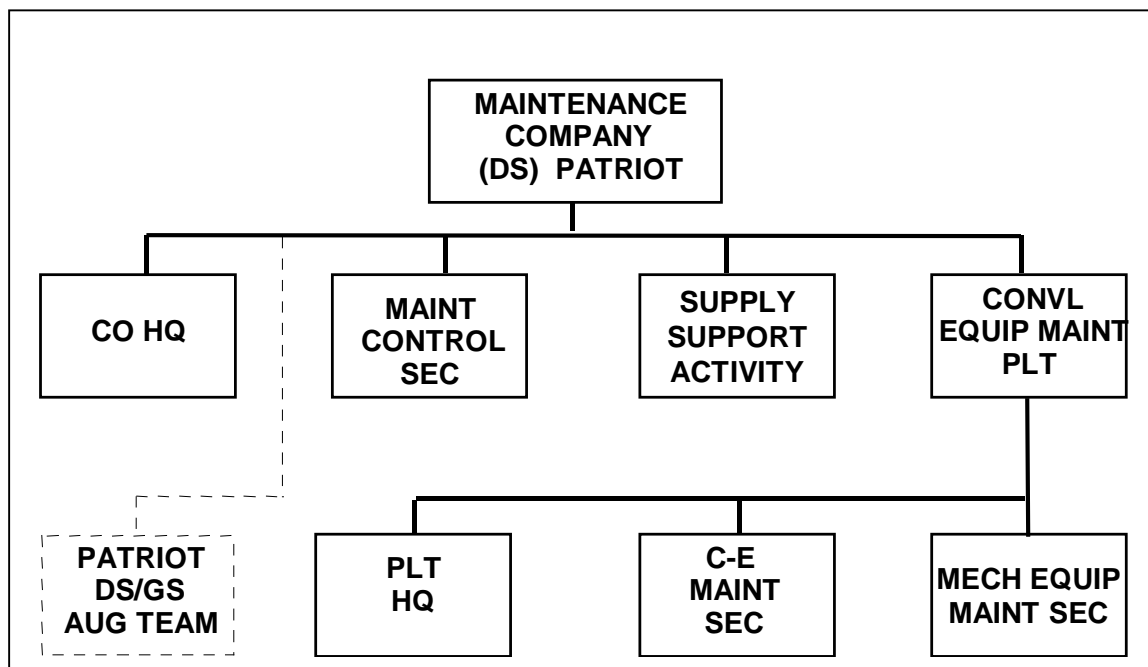


Figure 2-19. Typical Organization, Maintenance Company (DS) Patriot, CSB (CSG)



FORCE XXI AND BEYOND...

The Army is the process of redesigning the echelons-above-division and echelons-above-corps logistical support structure. The Ordnance Corps has proposed significant design changes for the maintenance units that provide EAD/EAC maintenance support. The Support Maintenance Company (SMC) will provide field-level maintenance support to units as directed by the theater or corps. Component Repair Companies (CRCs) will provide sustainment-level maintenance in support of theater operations. CRCs perform DS/GS-level repair of major system components and return those components to the distribution system. The SMC and CRC will replace existing nondivisional direct and general support maintenance units.

Both the SMC and the CRC are modular in nature. Modules or cells can be added to the base headquarters structure, as required, to provide specific maintenance repair capabilities to the unit. These units will be 100 percent mobile in order to keep up with supported units. Also, these units will be fielded with state of the art diagnostics and tools to maintain future Army weapons systems.

The Support Maintenance Company will provide "on-system" maintenance to designated corps units operating within its area of responsibility. Also, these units provide maintenance support on an area basis to units passing through the area and backup support to divisional units as directed. These units will operate in a manner similar to the current nondivisional DS maintenance units. The SMC focuses on replacement of major system components forward, at the point of breakdown or at designated maintenance collection points, and return of operational systems to the supported unit.

The Component Repair Company will perform "off-system" maintenance tasks in support of the distribution system. The CRC performs component repair for both DS and GS components, such as engines, transmissions, LRUs, starters, generators, and fire control devices. The CRC performs a function similar to that of the current GS maintenance company. However, these units will be smaller, modular, more deployable, and tailored to maintain critical weapon system components.

SECTION III – DIVISION SUPPORT AREA AND BRIGADE SUPPORT AREA

2-90. Section III describes the organizations in the division support area (DSA) and brigade support area (BSA). The DSA is the area of the division rear area occupied by the division support command (DISCOM) command post and its organic and attached units. This area may also contain combat support units and COSCOM elements operating in support of the division and forward corps units. The BSA is generally located to the rear of the maneuver battalions beyond the range of enemy cannon artillery. The BSA contains brigade organic support elements and DISCOM CSS elements placed in support of the brigade.

NOTE

The DISCOM configuration is fixed for a given type of division. The DISCOM structure is identical in every heavy division. Likewise, a light division has the same DISCOM structure as every other light division. However, light division DISCOM and heavy division DISCOM structures differ; support requirements for the two types of divisions are significantly different. Light, heavy, airborne, and air assault divisions each have different DISCOM structures.

HEAVY DIVISION DISCOM

MISSION

2-91. The DISCOM in any division provides DS-level maintenance, supply, transportation, and combat health support to all organic and attached elements of the division. It also provides aviation intermediate-level maintenance (AVIM) for division aircraft.

CAPABILITIES

2-92. The heavy division DISCOM provides support to one heavy division's organic and attached equipment. A forward support battalion's (FSB) base TOE is tailored to support either mechanized or armor units with respective system support teams (SSTs). The aviation support battalion's (ASB) TOE is tailored to provide both ground and aviation maintenance support to both the aviation brigade and the division cavalry squadron. The main support battalion's (MSB) base TOE is tailored to support division troop units operating in the division rear area. The MSB also provides backup and reinforcing support to the FSBs and ASB.

BASIS OF ALLOCATION

2-93. One DISCOM is allocated per heavy division. Figure 2-20 shows the organization of a heavy division DISCOM.

MOBILITY

2-94. See mobility of subordinate units.

UNITS

2-95. The heavy division DISCOM consists of—

- Headquarters, HHC/MMC.
- Multifunctional main support battalion (MSB).
- Multifunctional aviation support battalion (ASB).
- Three multifunctional forward support battalions (FSBs).

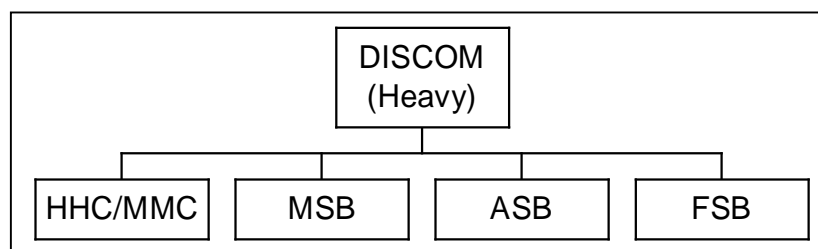


Figure 2-20. Typical Organization, DISCOM (Heavy Division)



FORCE XXI AND BEYOND...

The Force XXI DISCOM is similar to that of the Army of Excellence (AOE) DISCOM. However, the organizations, mission, and functions have changed significantly. The DISCOM is now comprised of an HHC, division support battalion (DSB), division aviation support battalion (DASB), and three FSBs. Each of the support battalions provides dedicated support to units operating within its respective support area. The biggest change to the DISCOM structure and capability is the redesign of the MSB into a DSB. The DSB is structured to provide support to division troop units operating in the division rear area only. It has a limited reinforcing capability to provide Class III (bulk) and common user transportation assets. Also, the main authorized stockage list (ASL) no longer exists in the division. Each of the support battalions maintains a tailored ASL for the units it supports. The division depends on the distribution system to fill requests for supplies that are not available from the ASL.

The DISCOM headquarters has undergone reorganization. The major changes made to the headquarters were the addition of a distribution management center (DMC) and the inclusion of the materiel management function within the DISCOM support operations section. The DMC is the fusion center for all distribution management functions. The DMC maintains in-transit visibility of materiel in the distribution pipeline. Based on the tactical situation, the DMC has the ability to reroute critical resources to where they are needed the most. The support operations section also has the materiel management functions. The support operations officer now has the capability to gather critical information on supply and maintenance issues and to make decisions on how to best support the tactical situation.

FM 63-2-2, *Division Support Command (Digitized)*, provides an in-depth discussion of Force XXI DISCOM operations.

MAIN SUPPORT BATTALION (HEAVY DIVISION)

MISSION

2-96. The MSB, TOE 63135A, a multifunctional organization fixed in structure, is the division's logistics and medical operator in the division rear area. It provides DS-level support to division units in the division rear area and reinforcing support to the forward and aviation support battalions. The MSB operates in the DSA, but it provides support forward in the division sector as required. It also provides backup DS-level maintenance support to the FSB.

NOTE

The heavy division MSB has a headquarters and headquarters detachment separate from other companies in the battalion.

CAPABILITIES

2-97. See respective subordinate units.

BASIS OF ALLOCATION

2-98. One MSB (heavy division) is allocated per DISCOM. Figure 2-21 shows the organization of an MSB (heavy division).

MOBILITY

2-99. The headquarters is 100 percent mobile.

UNITS

2-100. The heavy division MSB consists of—

- HHD.
- Supply and service company.
- Transportation motor transport company.
- Electronic maintenance company.
- Main maintenance company.
- Medical company.

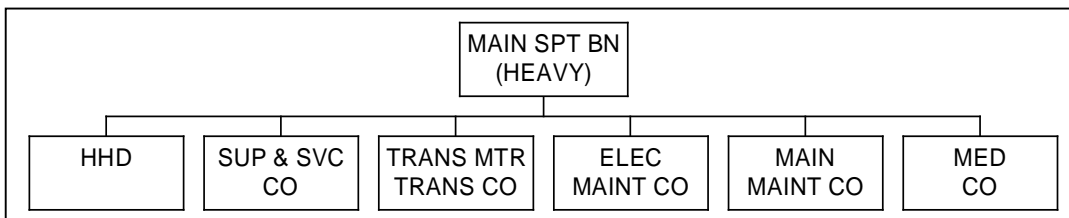


Figure 2-21. Typical Organization, MSB (Heavy Division)

HEAVY MAINTENANCE COMPANY, MAIN SUPPORT BATTALION (HEAVY DIVISION)**MISSION**

2-101. The heavy maintenance company, TOE 43008A, provides DS-level conventional maintenance to divisional units not supported by FSBs or ASB. It provides backup maintenance to FSB maintenance companies.

CAPABILITIES

2-102. This unit provides DS-level maintenance for—

- Automotive equipment.
- Artillery equipment.
- Engineer equipment.
- Power-generation equipment.
- Fire control instruments.
- Fire control computer equipment.
- Metalworking/machining.
- Canvas.
- Small arms.
- Tank turrets.
- Quartermaster equipment.
- Utilities equipment.

ADDITIONAL CAPABILITIES

2-103. The heavy maintenance company also provides—

- Base shop and on-site maintenance support for division rear units, except the aviation brigade.
- Limited backup support for maintenance companies of the forward support battalions.
- Backup recovery assistance to supported units.
- Technical assistance to units in the division with organic unit maintenance elements.
- Unit-level maintenance on organic equipment.

Individuals of this organization can assist in the coordinated defense of the unit's area or installation.

2-104. This unit is dependent on—

- The headquarters and headquarters detachment, main support battalion, TOE 63136A000, for food service, unit administration, and religious services.
- Appropriate elements of the division or corps for combat health support, legal, finance, and personnel and administrative services.
- The division materiel management center (DMMC), TOE 63002A000, for centralized materiel management within the division.

BASIS OF ALLOCATION

2-105. One per main support battalion, heavy division, TOE 63135A000. Figure 2-22 shows the organization of a heavy maintenance company, MSB (heavy division).

MOBILITY

2-106. This unit—

- Is capable of transporting 310,200 pounds (16,145 cubic feet) of TOE equipment with organic vehicles.
- Has 141,221 pounds (12,706 cubic feet) of TOE equipment requiring transportation.
- Requires 50 percent of its TOE equipment and supplies to be transported in a single lift using its authorized organic vehicles.

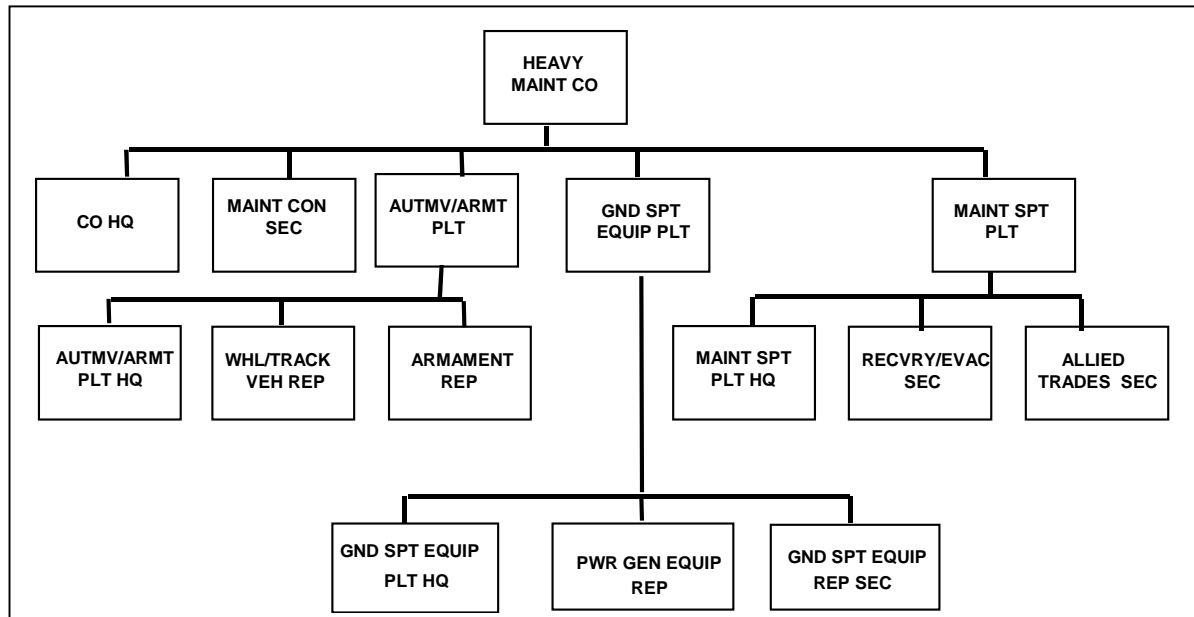


Figure 2-22. Typical Organization, Heavy Maintenance Company, MSB (Heavy Division)

ELECTRONIC MAINTENANCE COMPANY, MAIN SUPPORT BATTALION (HEAVY DIVISION)

MISSION

2-107. To provide DS-level electronic test and diagnostic maintenance (base shop and MSTs) for land combat missile systems, divisional air defense systems, target acquisition and surveillance radar, and Class IX supply support to divisional units (except signal, military intelligence [MI], combat electronic warfare intelligence [CEWI], and aviation units).

CAPABILITIES

2-108. This unit provides DS-level maintenance for—

- Close combat anti-armor weapon systems.
- Target acquisition and surveillance radar (except signal-peculiar).
- Divisional air defense systems.
- Communications-electronics, radio, fuel and electric systems.
- Land combat missile systems.
- Manportable common thermal night sights.

- Multiple-launch rocket systems.

NOTE

The company provides Class IX supply support for all divisional supported units, including RX service for missile, electronic, and conventional LRUs.

ADDITIONAL CAPABILITIES

2-109. The electronic maintenance company also provides—

- Electronic test and diagnostics down to the shop replaceable unit (SRU) level, including SRU screening for supported units.
- Base shop maintenance for air defense systems, land combat missile systems, communications and electronic equipment, manportable common thermal night sights, target acquisition and surveillance radar, and fuel and electric systems.
- Maintenance support teams for on-site maintenance support of land combat missile systems (TOW/Dragon and MLRS).
- An ASL of approximately 6000 lines of Class IX repair parts (common and missile), managed under the Standard Army Retail Supply System (SARSS-1).
- An RX service for approximately 500 selected items; maintains approximately 1000 lines of shop stock for the DS maintenance base shops.
- Technical assistance and prescribed load list (PLL) supply support to supported units.
- Unit-level maintenance on all organic equipment.

Individuals of this organization can assist in the coordinated defense of the unit's area or installation.

2-110. This unit is dependent on—

- Headquarters and headquarters detachment, main support battalion, TOE 63136A000, for food service, unit administration, and religious services.
- Appropriate elements of the division or corps for combat health support, legal, finance, and personnel and administrative services.
- Division materiel management center (DMMC), TOE 63002A000, for centralized materiel management within the division.

BASIS OF ALLOCATION

2-111. One per main support battalion, heavy division, TOE 63135A000. Figure 2-23 shows the organization of an electronic maintenance company, MSB (heavy division).

MOBILITY

2-112. This unit requires 80 percent of its TOE equipment and supplies to be transported in a single lift using its authorized organic vehicles. All MSTs

must be 100 percent mobile and will consist of two personnel to help with maintenance and provide security in transit.

AUGMENTATION TEAMS

2-113. The unit may be further augmented by the base shop test facility (BSTF) augmentation team, TOE 09510LA, when the organic BSTF exceeds its workload.

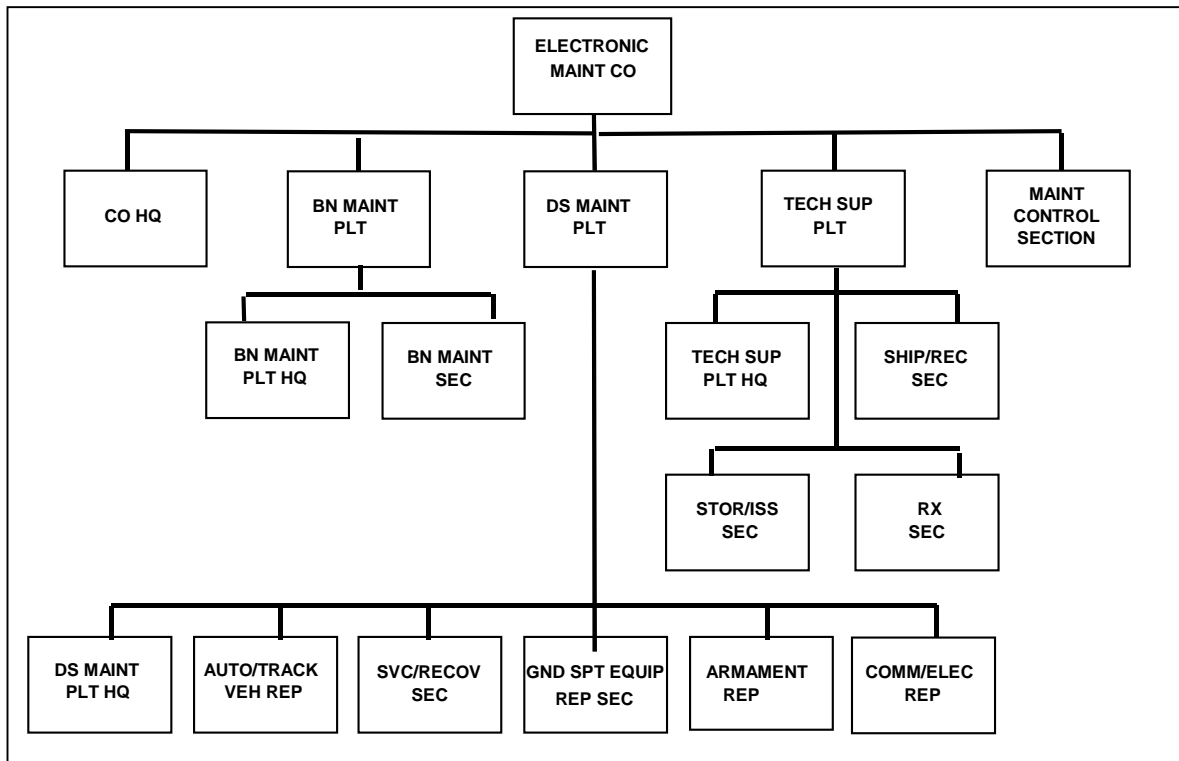


Figure 2-23. Typical Organization, Electronic Maintenance Company, MSB (Heavy Division)



FORCE XXI AND BEYOND...

The Division Support Battalion (DSB) replaces the Main Support Battalion in the Force XXI division. The DSB primary mission is to provide support to division troops operating in the division rear area. Unlike the MSB, the DSB has a limited backup and reinforcing mission and capability. The DSB provides reinforcing Class III (bulk) and common user transportation support for the FSB and DASB. It maintains a one-half-day supply of the division's Class III (bulk) requirements. Also, the DSB has heavy (heavy equipment transporters) and medium truck (palletized load systems) platoons used in support of FSB, DASB, and division operations.

The Area Support Maintenance Company (ASMC) within the DSB provides field-level maintenance support to division troop units operating in the division rear area. The ASMC does not provide any backup support to the FSBs or DASB. Also, ASMC has no fuel and electric or allied trades capability. In addition, the Class IX ASL, normally maintained in the Electronic Maintenance Company of the MSB, Heavy Division, is now maintained in the Quartermaster Company of the DSB. This ASL consists of those repair parts required to support the division troop units. The DSB depends on the distribution system to provide those parts not available from the ASL.

FM 63-21-1, *Division Support Battalion (Digitized)*, provides an in-depth discussion of Force XXI DSB operations.

FORWARD SUPPORT BATTALION (HEAVY DIVISION)

MISSION

2-114. The FSB provides division-level DS-level maintenance, supply, and combat health support to a heavy division brigade and other units operating in the BSA.

COMMAND SUPPORT

2-115. The FSB commander is responsible for assigned units and the CSS mission. The battalion staff assists and advises the battalion commander in accomplishing the support mission. The FSB commander advises the brigade commander on how the unit CSS elements can best support the tactical plan. The FSB commander coordinates requirements for additional support through the DMMC, the DISCOM staff, or DISCOM commander. The brigade S4 is the key link between the brigade and the FSB. The brigade S4 monitors the tactical situation and coordinates with the FSB staff to ensure that maintenance support is continuous and responsive to the needs of combat units.

SUPPORT OPERATIONS SECTION

2-116. The support operations section is responsible for supervising all FSB CSS support activities. These activities include DS-level maintenance, supply, and combat health support for units employed in the brigade area. This section serves as interface with the brigade S4, the DISCOM headquarters supply and services and transportation staff officers, the DMMC, and the MSB in resolving maintenance, supply, field services, and transportation support requests and priorities.

NOTE

The heavy division FSB also has an HHD separate from the companies in the battalion. Unlike the MSB, the FSB has no transportation support capability in its structure, and it has no field service capability in its supply company. All of the FSB's maintenance capabilities are consolidated in a single maintenance company.

CAPABILITIES

2-117. See respective subordinate units.

MOBILITY

2-118. The headquarters detachment is 100 percent mobile.

BASIS OF ALLOCATION

2-119. One per brigade; assigned to DISCOM. Figure 2-24 shows the organization of a heavy division FSB.

UNITS

- 2-120. The heavy division FSB consists of—
- Headquarters and headquarters detachment.
 - Supply company.
 - Maintenance company.
 - Medical company.

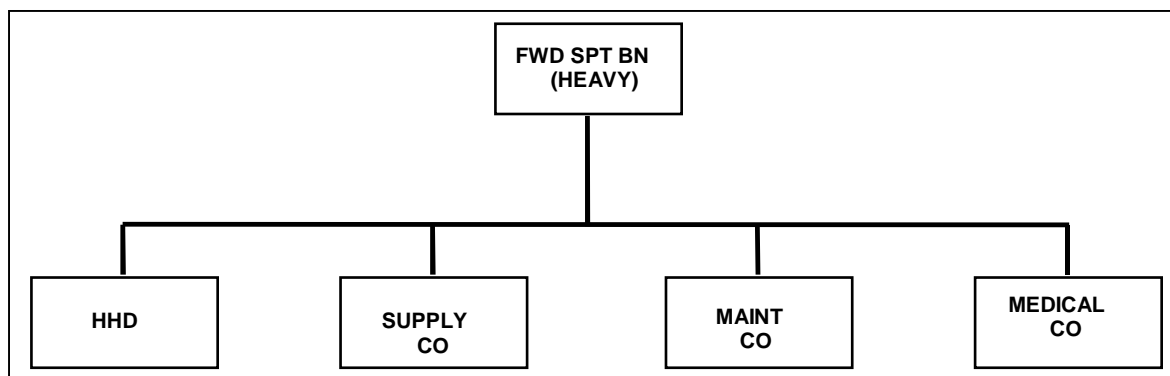


Figure 2-24. Typical Organization, FSB (Heavy Division)

MAINTENANCE COMPANY, FORWARD SUPPORT BATTALION (HEAVY DIVISION)

MISSION

2-121. To provide DS-level maintenance and common repair parts supply support to attached and supporting units of a brigade of a heavy division.

CAPABILITIES

2-122. Provides DS-level maintenance to all brigade equipment except medical, COMSEC, air drop, avionics, aircraft, aircraft armament, and munitions. Maintains an ASL of up to 3000 lines. Provides RX service of selected items. MSTs provide on-site maintenance.

ADDITIONAL CAPABILITIES

2-123. The maintenance company also provides—

- Inspection, diagnosis, and repair of inoperable vehicles and weapon systems.
- Limited recovery capability for supported units.
- Consolidated unit-level maintenance for attached units operating in the BSA.

The company is tailorable to support mechanized, armor, or mixed battalions by addition of TOE 43510LA and 43510LB system support teams.

2-124. This unit is dependent on—

- Appropriate elements of the division for legal, religious and combat health support.
- Appropriate elements of the division for finance, personnel, administrative, and ADP support; for transportation and supplemental stockage of selected major assemblies, RX items, and major end items; and for evacuation of unserviceable items and vehicles.
- Headquarters and headquarters detachment, TOE 63216L00, for food service support.

- Electronic maintenance company, MSB, TOE 43218L000, for unit maintenance of utilities equipment and DS-level maintenance of TOW/Dragon missile systems.

BASIS OF ALLOCATION

2-125. One per forward support battalion. Normally employed in the BSA. Figure 2-25 shows the organization of a maintenance company, FSB (heavy division).

MOBILITY

2-126. This unit—

- Is capable of transporting 84,400 pounds (4,940 cubic feet) of TOE equipment with organic vehicles.
- Has 67,484 pounds (8,299 cubic feet) of TOE equipment requiring additional transportation.
- Requires that 100 percent of its TOE equipment and supplies be transported in a single lift using its authorized organic vehicles

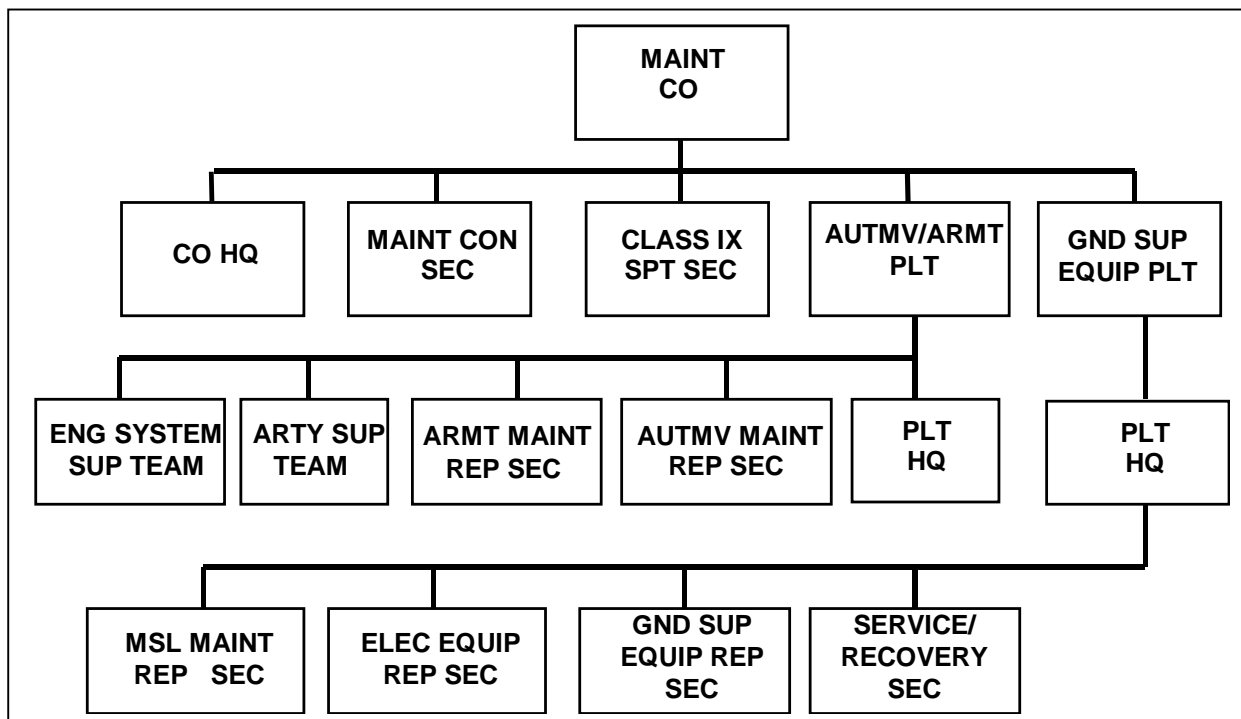


Figure 2-25. Typical Organization, Maintenance Company, FSB (Heavy Division)



FORCE XXI AND BEYOND...

The Forward Support Battalion (FSB) in the Force XXI division has changed more than any other unit. Structurally, the FSB now is composed of an HHC, Base Support Company (BSC), Medical Company, and three Forward Support Companies (FSCs). The BSC and the FSCs are multifunctional companies that provide supply, distribution, and field-level maintenance support to units operating as part of the brigade combat team (BCT). Operations in the FSB are planned and coordinated through the FSB support operations section. Unlike AOE FSBs, each company now has a support operations section that performs similar planning and coordination functions for maneuver task forces and other units operating in the brigade area.

Maintenance capabilities exist in the BSC and each FSC. The BSC and FSCs provide consolidated organizational and direct support maintenance for units operating in the brigade, except for the DS artillery battalion. The BSC provides field-level maintenance support to itself, HHC brigade, brigade reconnaissance troop, and engineer battalion. It also provides DS-level maintenance support to the DS artillery battalion in support of the brigade. FSCs provide field-level maintenance support to their specific maneuver task force.

The maintenance control section (MCS) has become the manager of all field maintenance for the units it supports. The MCS is responsible for maintaining the Army maintenance management system (TAMMS) automated records. The MCS provides dispatching functions. Finally, the MCS plans for, schedules, and workloads maintenance sections to perform both scheduled service and unscheduled maintenance. The MCS manages maintenance using a combination of ULLS-G and SAMS-1. With the fielding of GCSS-Army, the MCS will manage maintenance operations using the maintenance module of GCSS-Army.

FM 63-20-1, *Forward Support Battalion (Digitized)*, provides an in-depth discussion of Force XXI FSB operations.

AVIATION SUPPORT BATTALION (HEAVY DIVISION)

MISSION

2-127. The ASB is the newest multifunctional battalion in the division support command structure. It is organized to provide responsive multifunctional DS-level support, ground, air, and missile, to include armament, avionics, and aviation-peculiar ground support equipment and aircraft repair parts support to a heavy division's aviation units, including the division cavalry squadron. The ASB is tailored to the mix of aviation battalions.

CAPABILITIES

2-128. See subordinate unit.

BASIS OF ALLOCATION

2-129. One per aviation brigade heavy division. Normally located at the divisional airfield in the division rear area. Figure 2-26 shows an aviation support battalion (heavy division).

MOBILITY

2-130. Unit headquarters detachment is 100 percent mobile.

UNITS

2-131. The heavy division ASB consists of—

- Headquarters and supply company (HSC).
- Ground maintenance company (GMC).
- AVIM company.

NOTE

The HSC includes the battalion headquarters, a petroleum storage and distribution section, an ammunition-handling section, and a general supply storage and distribution section.

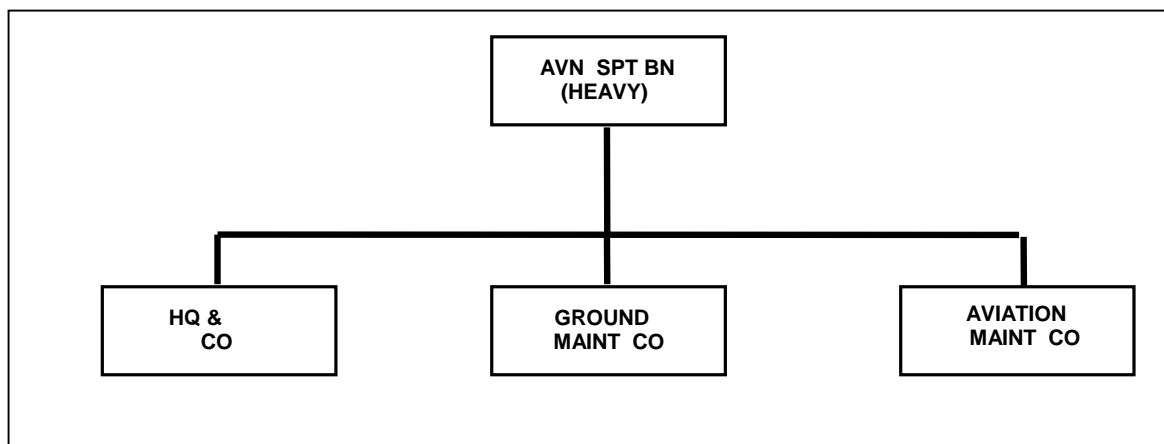


Figure 2-26. Typical Organization, Aviation Support Battalion (Heavy Division)

GROUND MAINTENANCE COMPANY, AVIATION SUPPORT BATTALION (HEAVY DIVISION)

MISSION

2-132. To provide conventional DS-level maintenance and Class IX supply support to the division aviation brigade and cavalry squadron, heavy division.

CAPABILITIES

2-133. The ground maintenance company provides—

- ASL of approximately 6000 lines of Class IX repair parts (4000 aviation and 2000 common) managed under SARSS-1.
- RX service for approximately 550 selected items; maintains approximately 1000 lines of shop stock for the DS maintenance shops.
- Technical assistance for organizational maintenance and PLL supply support to brigade units.
- Backup recovery capability to supported units.
- On-site combat-system-oriented maintenance support to the cavalry squadron.
- Consolidated unit-level maintenance to the three units organic to the division aviation support battalion.

Individuals of this organization can assist in a coordinated defense of the unit's area or installation. This unit performs unit-level maintenance on organic equipment.

2-134. The company is dependent on—

- Appropriate elements of the division or corps for legal, finance, and personnel and administrative service, unit-level administration, and religious support.
- Headquarters and supply company, aviation support battalion, TOE 63885A100, 200, 300, or 400 for food service support.
- MSB, heavy division, TOE 63135L, for missile maintenance, field services, water supply, combat health support, and supplemental ground transportation.
- Appropriate elements of the division aviation brigade for logistics airlift support.

BASIS OF ALLOCATION

2-135. One per aviation support battalion, heavy division, TOE 63885A100, 200, 300, or 400. Figure 2-27 shows the organization of a ground maintenance company, ASB (heavy division).

MOBILITY

2-136. This unit—

- Is capable of transporting 881,400 pounds (34,629 cubic feet) of TOE equipment with organic vehicles.
- Has 215,545 pounds (20,874 cubic feet) of TOE equipment requiring transportation.

- Requires that 75 percent of its TOE equipment and supplies be transported in a single lift using its authorized organic vehicles.

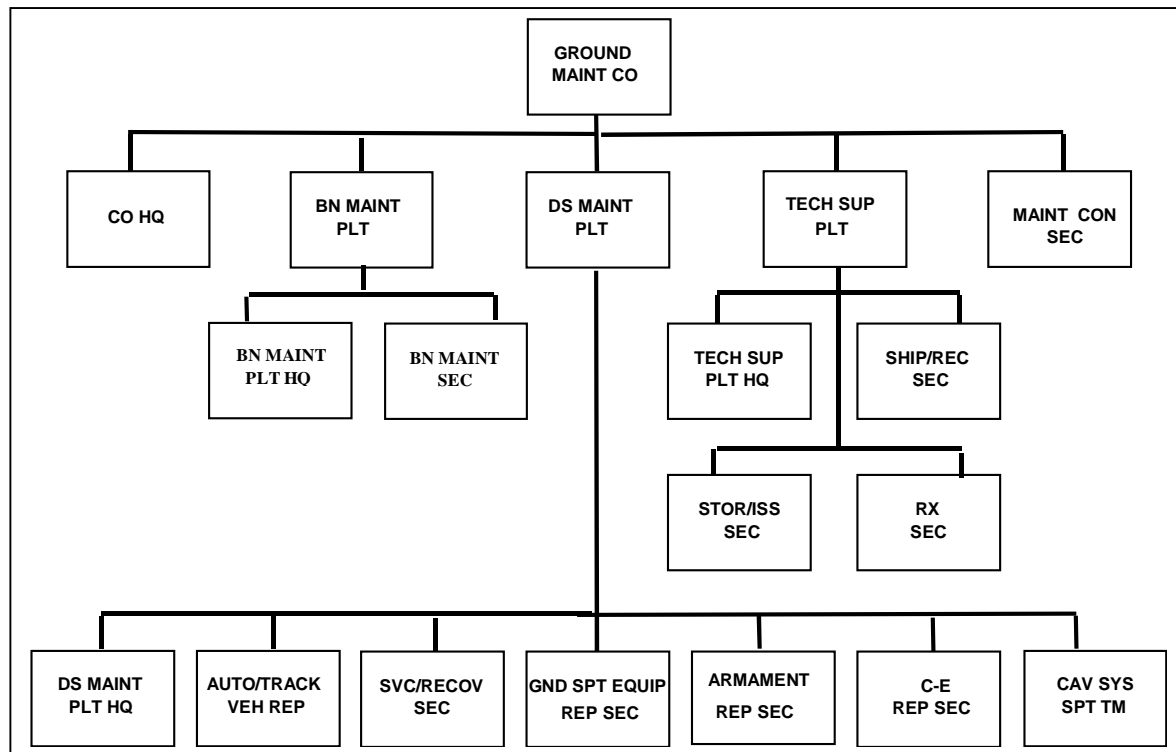


Figure 2-27. Typical Organization, Ground Maintenance Company, ASB (Heavy Division)



FORCE XXI AND BEYOND...

The Division Aviation Support Battalion (DASB) performs the same mission and function as the ASB did in AOE. The DASB is organized in much the same manner as the ASB. The biggest change is that the ground ASL that was maintained in the GMC is now maintained by the HSC. The GMC performs all other missions that it previously performed.

FM 63-23-2, *Division Aviation Support Battalion (Digitized)*, provides an in-depth discussion of Force XXI DASB operations.

LIGHT DIVISION DISCOM

MISSION

2-137. Provides CSS to assigned and attached units in the sector through organic units.

NOTE

The light division DISCOM is similar in basic structure to the heavy division DISCOM. It has multifunctional battalions (MSB and FSB) that are employed like the structure of the heavy division DISCOM. However, there are differences in structure between the light division MSB and FSB.

CAPABILITIES

2-138. Provides support to one light infantry division's organic and attached equipment. Provides support of all classes of supplies; provides DS-level maintenance and aviation intermediate maintenance support for all materiel organic to the division. Provides limited transportation for personnel, supplies, and equipment and provides combat health support. The light DISCOM has limited capabilities to support the division for sustained operations. The DISCOM requires backup aviation intermediate-level maintenance (AVIM), ground transportation, airlift support, and combat health support.

MOBILITY

2-139. See mobility of specific subordinate units.

UNITS

2-140. The light division DISCOM consists of—

- Headquarters and Headquarters Company/MMC.
- Multifunctional MSB.
- Three multifunctional FSBs.
- Aviation maintenance company (AMCO).

BASIS OF ALLOCATION

2-141. One per light division. Figure 2-28 shows the organization of a DISCOM for a light division.

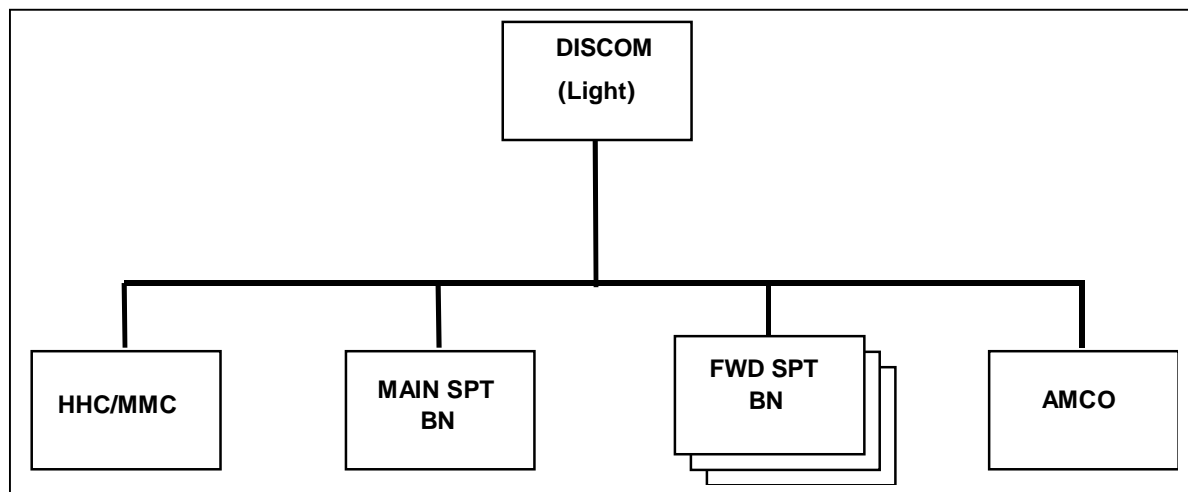


Figure 2-28. Typical Organization, Light Division DISCOM

MAIN SUPPORT BATTALION (LIGHT DIVISION)

MISSION

2-142. The MSB, a multifunctional organization fixed in structure, is the division's logistics and medical operator in the division rear area. It provides DS-level support to division units in the division rear area and reinforcing support to the forward support battalions and aviation maintenance company. The MSB operates in the DSA, but it provides support forward in the division sector as required. It also provides backup DS-level maintenance support to the FSB.

NOTE

The battalion headquarters element of the light division MSB is consolidated with the supply company to form an HSC. The MSB HSC, when augmented, has the capability to provide mortuary affairs, laundry, shower, and clothing and light textile repair.

UNITS

2-143. The light division MSB consists of—

- Headquarters and supply company.
- maintenance company.
- Medical company.
- Transportation motor transport company.

BASIS OF ALLOCATION

2-144. One per light division DISCOM. Figure 2-29 shows the organization of an MSB (light division).

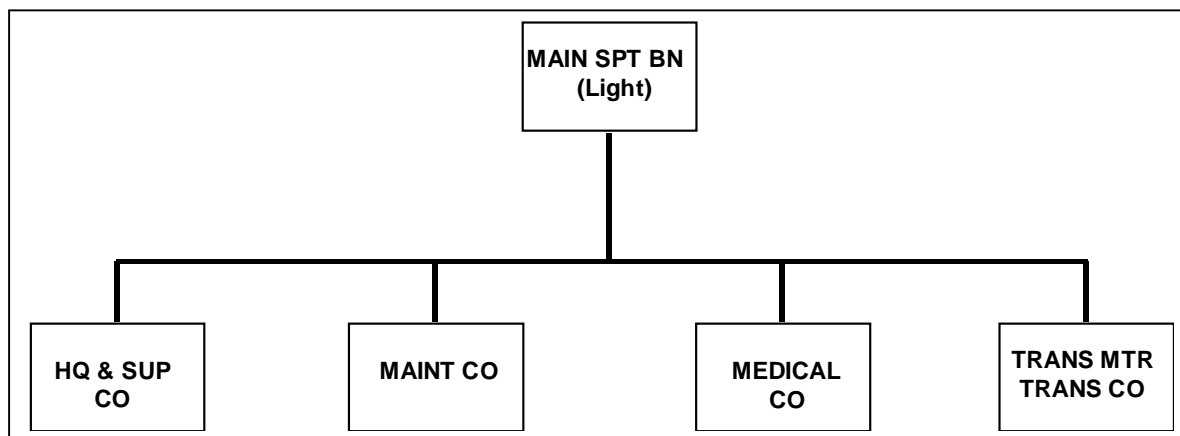


Figure 2-29. Typical Organization, MSB (Light Division)

MAINTENANCE COMPANY, MAIN SUPPORT BATTALION (LIGHT DIVISION)

MISSION

2-145. To provide DS-level maintenance and repair parts supply support to the division troops operating in the division rear area.

CAPABILITIES

2-146. This unit provides DS-level maintenance for—

- Fire control equipment.
- Artillery.
- Power generation equipment.
- Engineer equipment.
- Quartermaster/chemical equipment.
- Wheeled vehicles.
- Radar.
- Communications equipment.
- TOW/Dragon missile systems.

The maintenance company also provides—

- 4000-line ASL.
- Inspection, diagnosis, and repair of vehicle and weapon systems.
- Limited recovery capability for supported units.
- Consolidated unit-level maintenance for battalion units.
- Technical assistance to supported units.

Individuals of this organization can assist in a coordinated defense of the unit's area or installation.

2-147. This unit is dependent on—

- Appropriate elements of the division for legal, religious, and combat health support.
- Appropriate elements of the corps for finance, personnel and administrative, and ADP support; for transportation and supplemental stockage of selected major assemblies, RX items, and major end items; and for evacuation of unserviceable items and vehicles.
- Corps for backup DS-level maintenance support.

BASIS OF ALLOCATION

2-148. One per main support battalion. Figure 2-30 shows the organization of a maintenance company, MSB (light division).

MOBILITY

2-149. This unit requires that 75 percent of its TOE equipment and supplies be transported in a single lift using its authorized organic vehicles.

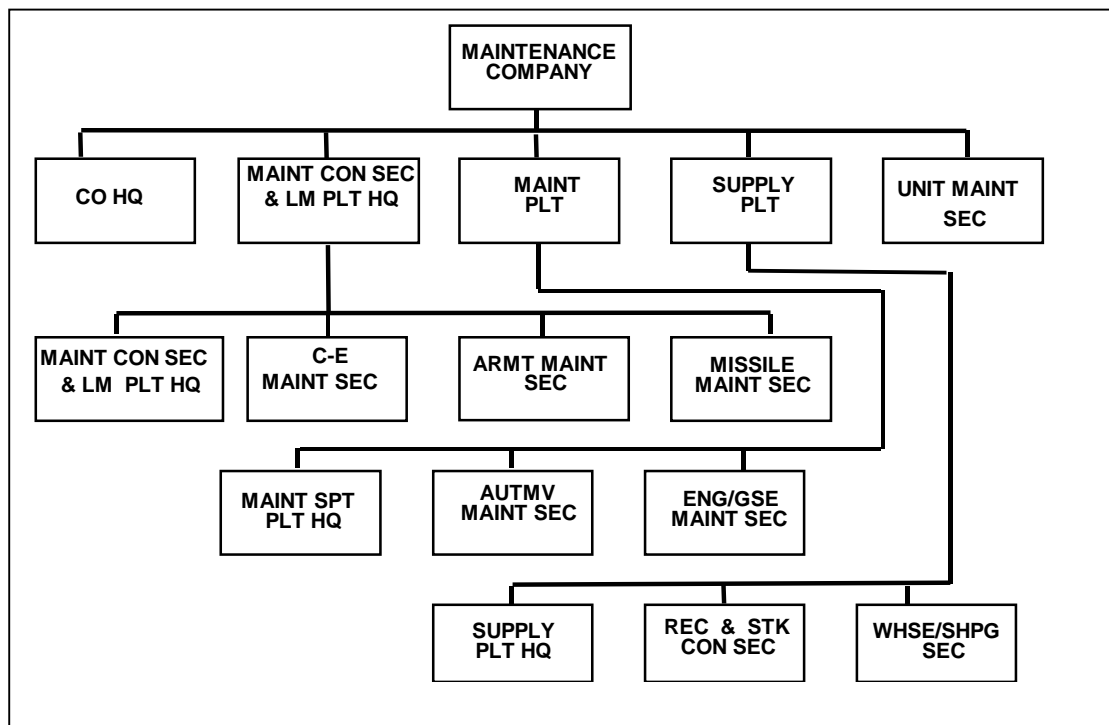


Figure 2-30. Typical Organization, Maintenance Company, MSB (Light Division)

FORWARD SUPPORT BATTALION (LIGHT DIVISION)

MISSION

2-150. The FSB, light division (LD), provides DS-level maintenance, supply, and combat health support to a light division brigade and other units in the BSA.

NOTE

The battalion headquarters element of the light division FSB is consolidated with the supply company to form an HSC. The HSC has the capability to operate an ammunition transfer point (ATP).

UNITS

2-151. The light division FSB consists of—

- Headquarters and supply company.
- Maintenance company.
- Medical company.

Figure 2-31 shows the organization of a light division FSB.

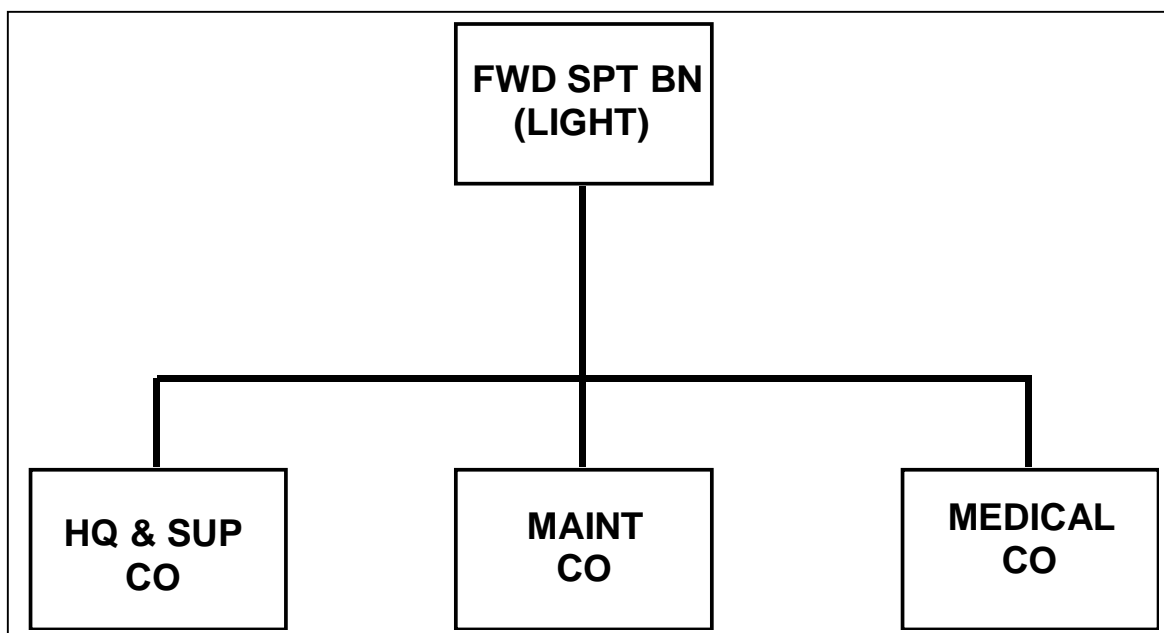


Figure 2-31. Typical Organization, Forward Support Battalion (Light Division)

MAINTENANCE COMPANY, FORWARD SUPPORT BATTALION (LIGHT DIVISION)

MISSION

2-152. To provide DS-level maintenance commensurate with stated capabilities and repair parts supply to a maneuver brigade, light infantry division.

CAPABILITIES

2-153. This unit provides DS-level maintenance for—

- Fire control equipment.
- Artillery.
- Power generation equipment.
- Quartermaster/chemical equipment.
- Wheeled vehicles.
- Small arms.
- Communications equipment.
- Special electronic devices.

The maintenance company also provides—

- Inspection, diagnosis, and repair of vehicles and weapon systems.
- Limited recovery capability for supported units.
- Consolidated unit-level maintenance for battalion units.

Individuals of this organization can assist in a coordinated defense of the unit's area or installation.

2-154. This unit is dependent on—

- Appropriate elements of the division for legal, religious, and combat health support.
- Appropriate elements of the corps for finance, personnel and administrative, and ADP support; for transportation and supplemental stockage of selected major assemblies, RX items, and major end items; and for evacuation of unserviceable items and vehicles.
- Headquarters and supply company, TOE 63216L00, for food service support.
- Maintenance company, MSB, TOE 43218L000, for unit maintenance of utilities equipment and DS maintenance of TOW/Dragon systems.

BASIS OF ALLOCATION

2-155. One per forward support battalion. Figure 2-32 shows the organization of a maintenance company, FSB (light division).

MOBILITY

2-156. This unit—

- Is capable of transporting 84,400 pounds (4,940 cubic feet) of TOE equipment with organic vehicles.

- Has 67,484 pounds (8,299 cubic feet) of TOE equipment requiring additional transportation.
- Requires that 100 percent of its TOE equipment and supplies be transported in a single lift using its authorized organic vehicles.

The electronic maintenance teams will be 100 percent mobile, consisting of two personnel to provide assistance with required maintenance tasks and security/safety in transit.

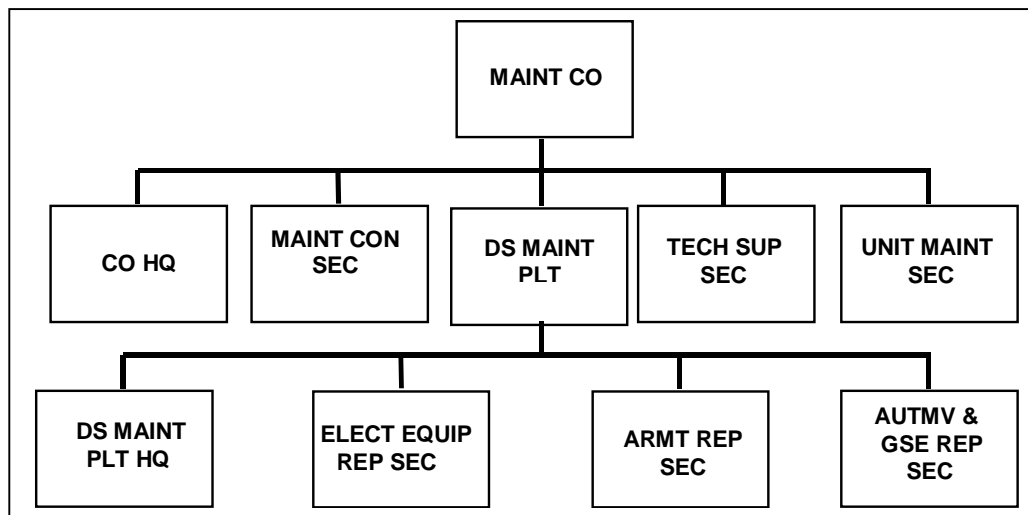


Figure 2-32 Typical Organization, Maintenance Company, FSB (Light Division)

AIRBORNE DIVISION DISCOM

2-157. The airborne division DISCOM is similar in basic structure to the heavy and light division DISCOM. It has multifunctional battalions (MSB and FSBs) and a functional aviation maintenance company. However, the airborne MSB has two maintenance companies (light and heavy) and an airborne equipment support company.

UNITS

2-158. The airborne division DISCOM consists of—

- HHC/MMC.
- Multifunctional MSB.
- Three multifunctional FSBs.
- Functional aviation maintenance company.

Figure 2-33 shows the organization of an airborne division DISCOM.

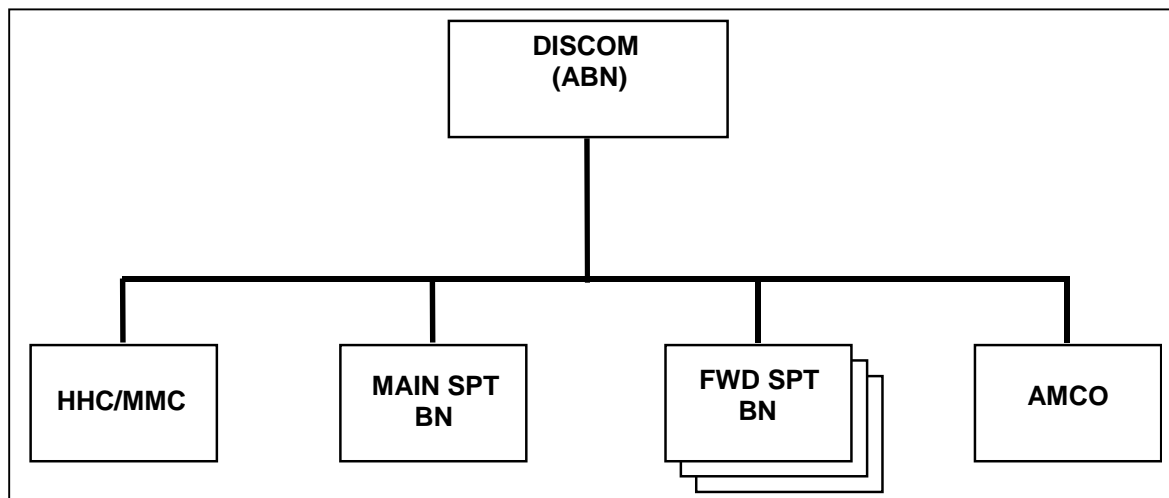


Figure 2-33. Typical Organization, Airborne Division, DISCOM

MAIN SUPPORT BATTALION (AIRBORNE DIVISION)

MISSION

2-159. The MSB, a multifunctional organization fixed in structure, is the division's logistics and medical operator in the division rear area. It provides DS-level support to division units in the division rear area and reinforcing support to the forward support battalions. The MSB operates in the DSA, but it provides support forward in the division sector as required.

NOTE

The airborne division MSB has an HSC separate from the other companies in the battalion. It also has an airborne equipment support company (riggers).

UNITS

2-160. The airborne division MSB consists of—

- Headquarters and supply company.
- Airborne equipment support company (riggers).
- Transportation motor transport company.
- Light maintenance company.
- Heavy maintenance company.
- Medical company.

Figure 2-34 shows the organization of an airborne division main support battalion.

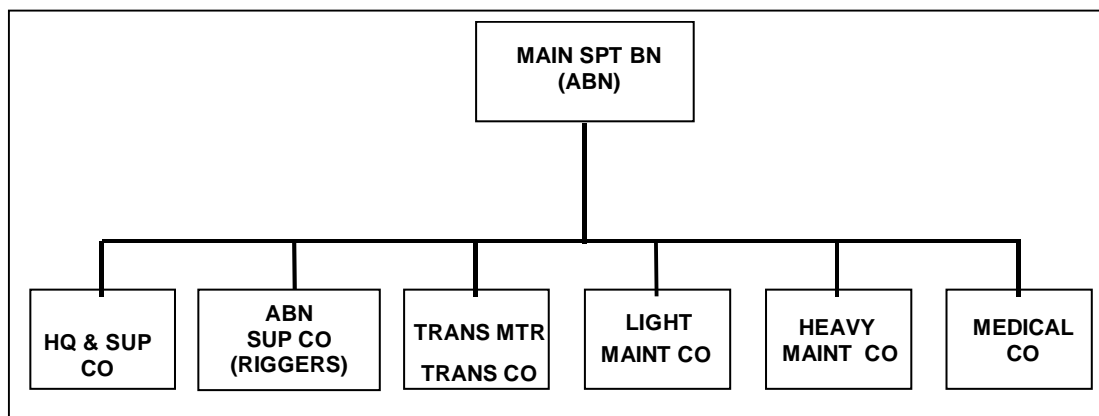


Figure 2-34. Typical Organization, Main Support Battalion (Airborne Division)

HEAVY MAINTENANCE COMPANY, MAIN SUPPORT BATTALION (AIRBORNE DIVISION)

MISSION

2-161. To provide DS-level maintenance and repair parts supply support to units deployed in the division support area and to provide reinforcing maintenance for the three forward maintenance companies of the forward support battalion.

CAPABILITIES

2-162. The heavy maintenance company provides—

- Backup and reinforcing maintenance support to the three forward maintenance companies.
- Limited backup recovery assistance to supported units.

Individuals of this organization can assist in a coordinated defense of the unit's area or installation. This unit is capable of performing unit maintenance on organic equipment.

2-163. This unit is dependent on—

- Appropriate elements of the division or corps for health services, legal, finance, and personnel and administrative services.
- Headquarters and supply company, TOE 63266L000, for food service support.
- Light maintenance company, TOE 63257L000, for organizational communications-electronics maintenance support.

BASIS OF ALLOCATION

2-164. One per main support battalion, airborne division, TOE 63225L000. Figure 2-35 shows the organization of a heavy maintenance company, MSB (airborne division).

MOBILITY

2-165. This unit—

- Can transport 194,100 pounds (10,877 cubic feet) of TOE equipment with organic vehicles.
- Requires that 50 percent of its TOE equipment and supplies be transported in a single lift using its authorized organic vehicles.

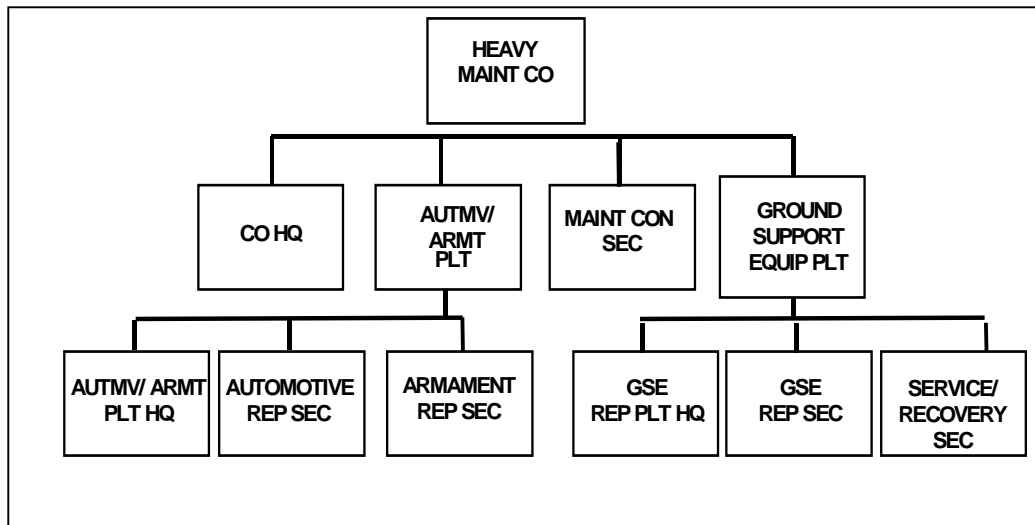


Figure 2-35. Typical Organization, Heavy Maintenance Company, MSB (Airborne Division)

LIGHT MAINTENANCE COMPANY, MAIN SUPPORT BATTALION (AIRBORNE DIVISION)

MISSION

2-166. To provide DS-level maintenance and common/missile repair parts supply support to units deployed in the division support area and to provide reinforcing maintenance for three forward maintenance companies located in the forward support battalions.

CAPABILITIES

2-167. This unit provides—

- DS-level maintenance on all authorized missile equipment, electronic and COMSEC equipment, and ADP equipment of units in the airborne division.
- Backup and reinforcing support to the three forward maintenance companies in the forward support battalions.
- Technical assistance for missile, electronic, COMSEC, and ADP equipment to divisional units.
- Common and missile repair parts supply support to units in the division area, and to the technical supply elements of the three forward maintenance companies.

- RX service for selected (common and missile) items.

Individuals of this organization can assist in a coordinated defense of the unit's area or installation. This unit is capable of performing unit-level maintenance on organic equipment and C-E organizational maintenance for the heavy maintenance company.

2-168. This unit is dependent on—

- Appropriate elements of the division or corps for combat health support, legal, religious, finance, and personnel/administrative services.
- Headquarters and supply company, TOE 63266L000, for food service support.
- Assault helicopter company, TOE 01147L000, for transportation of critical Class IX repair parts and major assemblies.
- HHC/MMC, TOE 6325L000, for centralized Class IX management and automated materiel management.

BASIS OF ALLOCATION

2-169. One per main support battalion, airborne division, TOE 63265L000. Figure 2-36 shows the organization of a light maintenance company, MSB (airborne division).

MOBILITY

2-170. This unit—

- Is capable of transporting 167,500 pounds (15,900 cubic feet) of TOE equipment with organic vehicles.
- Has 209,000 pounds (29,250 cubic feet) of TOE equipment requiring transportation.
- Is 100 percent mobile; MSTs will consist of two personnel to provide assistance with required maintenance tasks and security/safety in transit.

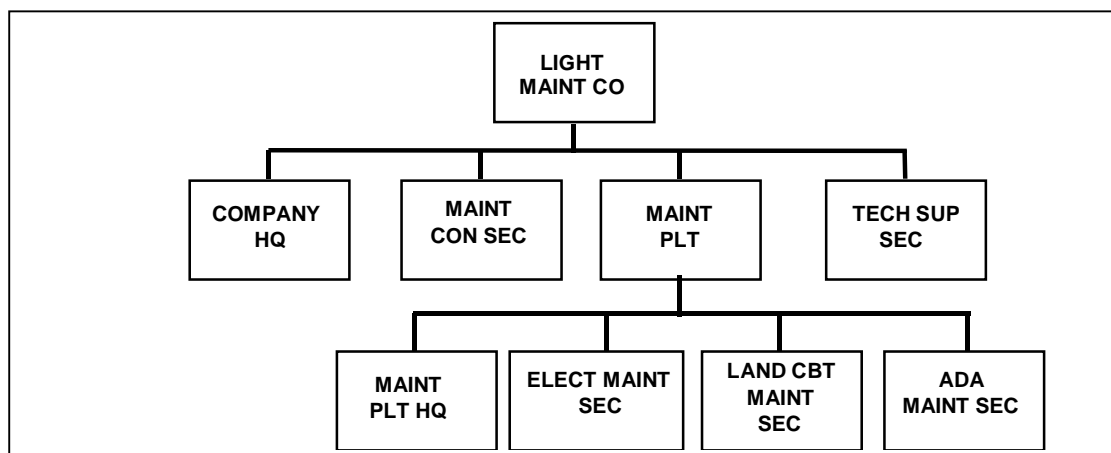


Figure 2-36. Typical Organization, Light Maintenance Company, MSB (Airborne Division)

FORWARD SUPPORT BATTALION (AIRBORNE DIVISION)

MISSION

2-171. The DISCOM has three FSBs, one for each division maneuver brigade, that provide DS-level support to all division units in the brigade sectors.

NOTE

The airborne division FSB also has an HSC separate from the companies in the battalion. Unlike the MSB, the FSB has no transportation support capability in its structure. Nor does it have field service capability in its supply company. All of the FSB's maintenance capabilities are consolidated in one maintenance company.

UNITS

2-172. The airborne division FSB consists of—

- Headquarters and supply company.
- Maintenance company.
- Medical company.

Figure 2-37 shows the organization of an airborne division forward support battalion.

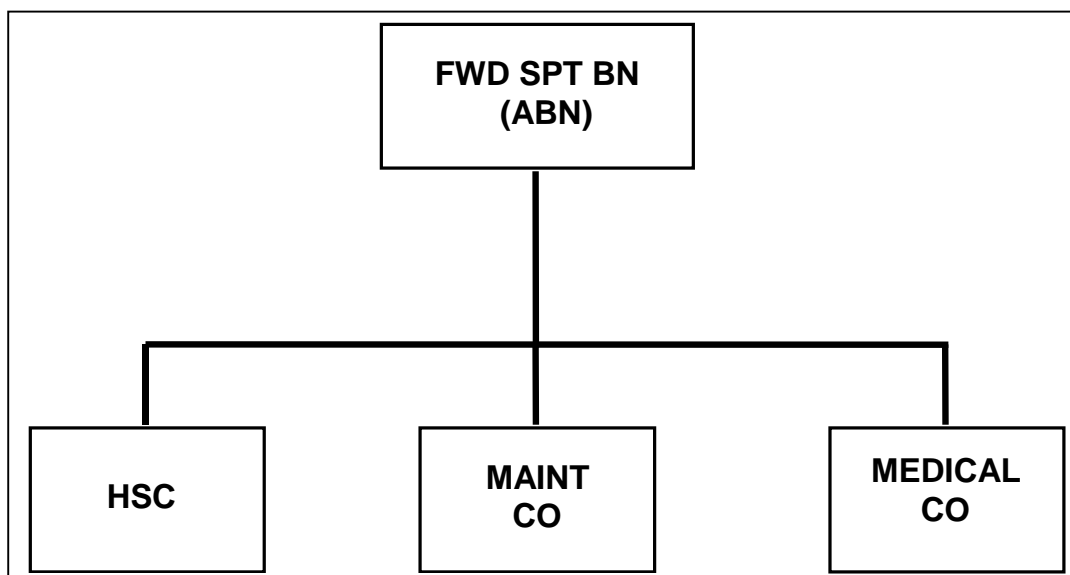


Figure 2-37. Typical Organization, Forward Support Battalion (Airborne Division)

MAINTENANCE COMPANY, FORWARD SUPPORT BATTALION (AIRBORNE DIVISION)

MISSION

2-173. To provide DS-level maintenance and common and missile repair parts supply support, commensurate with stated capabilities, to attached and supporting units of a maneuver brigade in an airborne division.

CAPABILITIES

2-174. The maintenance company provides—

- DS-level maintenance and missile repair parts supply support to supported units; maintains ASL of 1200 lines and RX service for 350 lines.
- Technical assistance to units in the brigade.

Individuals in this organization can assist in a coordinated defense of the unit's area or installation. This unit is capable of performing unit-level maintenance on organic equipment.

2-175. This unit is dependent on—

- Appropriate elements of the division or corps for combat health support, religious, legal, finance, and personnel/administrative services.
- Assault helicopter company, TOE 01147L000, for transportation of critical Class IX repair parts and major assemblies.
- HHC/MMC, TOE 63052L000, for centralized Class IX management and automated materiel management.
- TMT Company, TOE 55068L000, for transportation of Class IX supplies from division support area to brigade support area.

BASIS OF ALLOCATION

2-176. One per forward support battalion, airborne division. Figure 2-38 shows the organization of a forward maintenance company, FSB (airborne division).

MOBILITY

2-177. This unit is capable of transporting 93,000 pounds (8,150 cubic feet) of TOE equipment with organic vehicles. The unit has 106,800 pounds (15,200 cubic feet) of equipment requiring additional transportation.

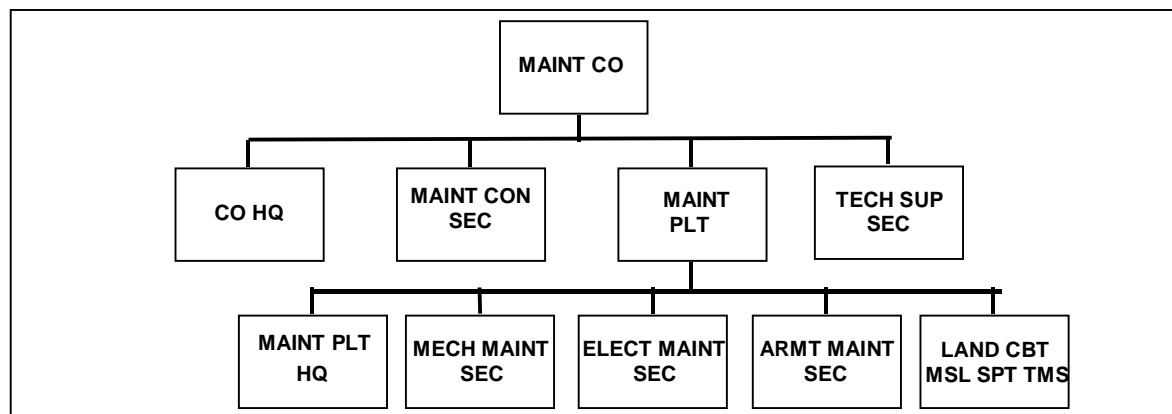


Figure 2-38 Typical Organization, Heavy Maintenance Company, MSB (Airborne Division)

AIR ASSAULT DIVISION DISCOM

2-178. The air assault division DISCOM includes both functional and multifunctional battalions. In addition to the multifunctional MSB and FSBs, the air assault division DISCOM has a functional aircraft maintenance battalion (AVIM) instead of a company to support its aviation assets. It also has an air ambulance company to enhance medical evacuation capability. These units are employed in much the same manner as the battalions in the heavy division DISCOM.

UNITS

2-179. The air assault division DISCOM consists of—

- HHC.
- Multifunctional MSB.
- Three multifunctional FSBs.
- AVIM battalion.
- Air ambulance company.

Figure 2-39 shows the organization of an air assault division DISCOM.

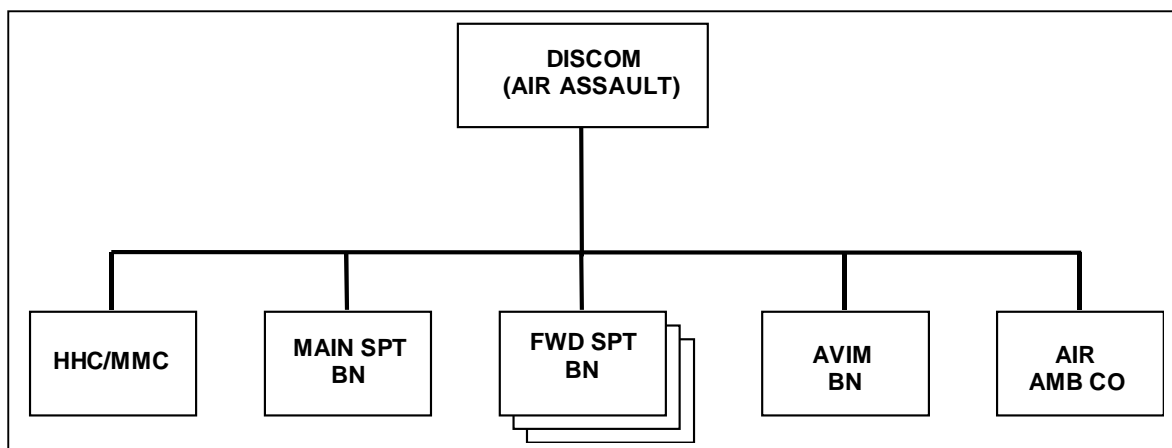


Figure 2-39. Typical Organization, Air Assault Division DISCOM

MAIN SUPPORT BATTALION (AIR ASSAULT DIVISION)

MISSION

2-180. The MSB, a multifunctional, fixed-structure organization, is the division's logistics and medical operator in the division rear area. It provides DS-level support to division units in the division rear area and designated and reinforcing support to the forward support battalion and aviation maintenance battalion. The MSB is based in the DSA, but it provides support forward in the division sector as required.

UNITS

2-181. The air assault division MSB consists of—

- Headquarters and supply company.
- Light maintenance company.
- Heavy maintenance company.
- Medical company.
- Transportation motor transport company.

Figure 2-40 shows the organization of an air assault division main support battalion.

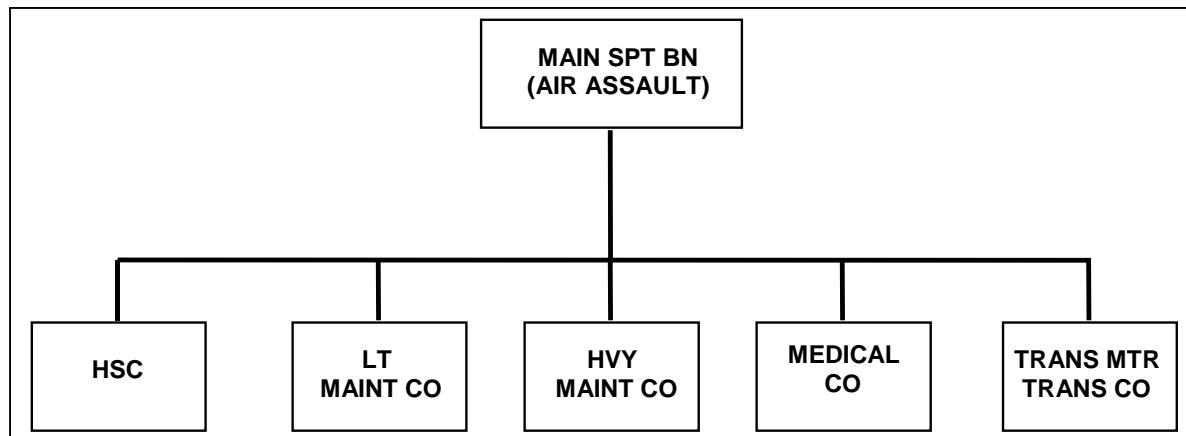


Figure 2-40. Typical Organization, Main Support Battalion (Air Assault Division)

HEAVY MAINTENANCE COMPANY, MAIN SUPPORT BATTALION (AIR ASSAULT DIVISION)

MISSION

2-182. To provide DS-level maintenance and repair parts supply support to units deployed in the division support area. This unit also provides reinforcing maintenance for the three FSB forward maintenance companies.

CAPABILITIES

2-183. This unit provides—

- Backup and reinforcing maintenance support to the three forward maintenance companies, except repair parts.
- Limited backup recovery assistance to supported units.

Individuals of this organization can assist in a coordinated defense of the unit's area or installation. This unit is capable of performing unit maintenance on organic equipment, except communications-electronics.

2-184. This unit is dependent on—

- Appropriate elements of the division or corps for combat health support, legal, finance, and personnel/administrative services.
- Headquarters and supply company, TOE 63266L000, for food service support.

BASIS OF ALLOCATION

2-185. One per main support battalion, air assault division, TOE 63225L000. Figure 2-41 shows the organization of a heavy maintenance company, MSB (air assault division).

MOBILITY

2-186. This unit is—

- Capable of transporting 194,100 pounds (10,877 cubic feet) of TOE equipment with organic vehicles.
- Requires that 50 percent of its TOE equipment and supplies be transported in a single lift using its authorized organic vehicles.

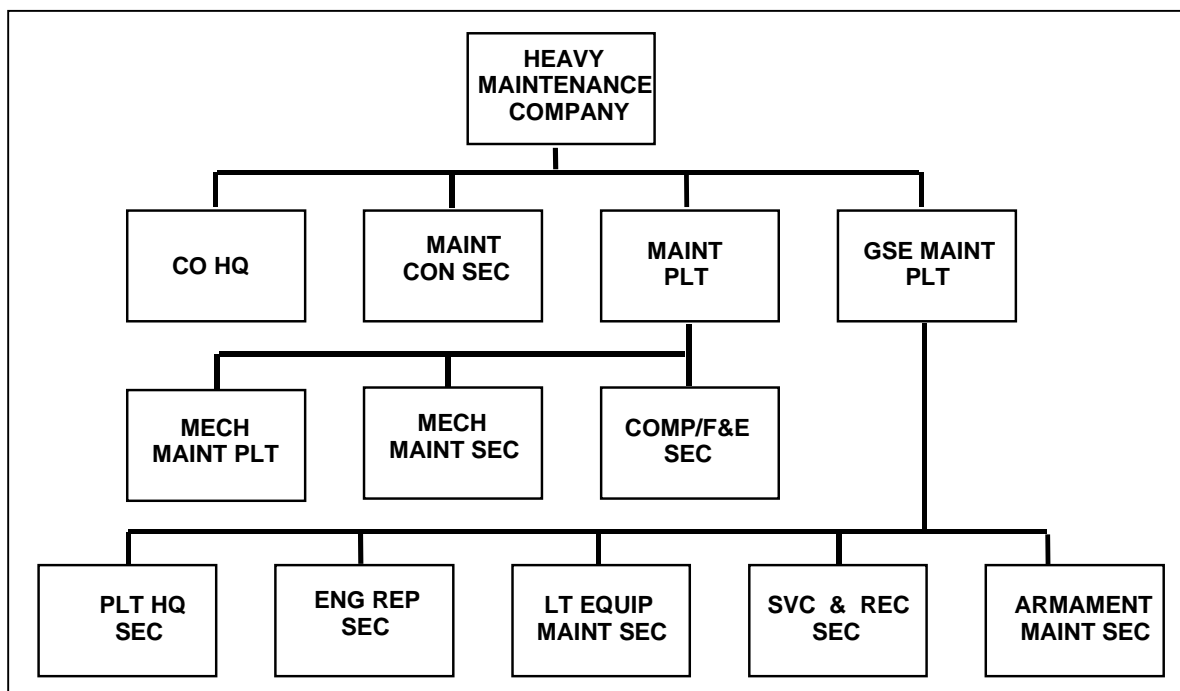


Figure 2-41. Typical Organization, Heavy Maintenance Company, MSB (Air Assault Division)

LIGHT MAINTENANCE COMPANY, MAIN SUPPORT BATTALION (AIR ASSAULT DIVISION)

MISSION

2-187. The unit provides—

- DS-level maintenance and common/missile repair parts supply support to units deployed in the division support area.
- Reinforcing maintenance for the three FSB forward maintenance companies.

CAPABILITIES

2-188. The light maintenance company, MSB (air assault division) provides—

- DS-level maintenance on all authorized missile equipment, electronic and COMSEC equipment, and standard 'A' adopted items of ADP equipment to units in an air assault division.
- Passback and backup support to the three FSB forward maintenance companies.

- Technical assistance for missile, electronic, COMSEC, and ADP equipment to divisional units.
- Common and missile repair parts supply to elements of the three FSB forward maintenance companies.
- RX service for selected items (common/missile).

Individuals of this organization can assist in a coordinated defense of the unit's area or installation. This unit is capable of performing unit maintenance on organic equipment.

2-189. This unit is dependent on—

- Appropriate elements of the division or corps for combat health support, religious, finance, and personnel/administrative services.
- Headquarters and supply company, TOE 63266L000, for food service support.

BASIS OF ALLOCATION

2-190. One per main support battalion, air assault division, TOE 67000L000. Figure 2-42 shows the organization of a light maintenance company, MSB (air assault division).

MOBILITY

2-191. This unit is 50 percent mobile.

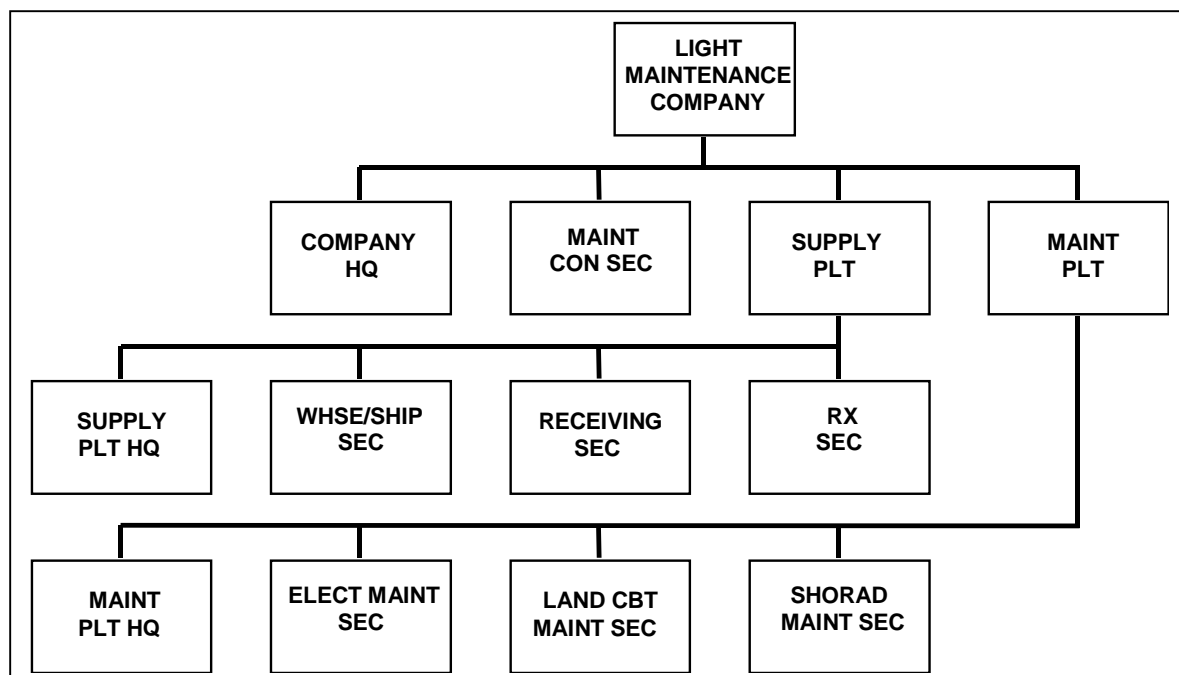


Figure 2-42. Typical Organization, Light Maintenance Company, MSB (Air Assault Division)

FORWARD SUPPORT BATTALION (AIR ASSAULT DIVISION)

MISSION

2-192. The DISCOM has three FSBs, one for each division maneuver brigade, to provide DS-level support to all division units in the brigade sectors.

NOTE

The air assault division FSB also has an HSC separate from the companies in the battalion. Unlike the MSB, the FSB has no transportation support capability in its structure. Nor does it have field service capability in its supply company. All of the FSB's maintenance capabilities are consolidated in one maintenance company.

UNITS

2-193. The air assault division FSB consists of—

- Headquarters and supply company.
- Maintenance company.
- Medical company.

Figure 2-43 shows the organization of an air assault division FSB.

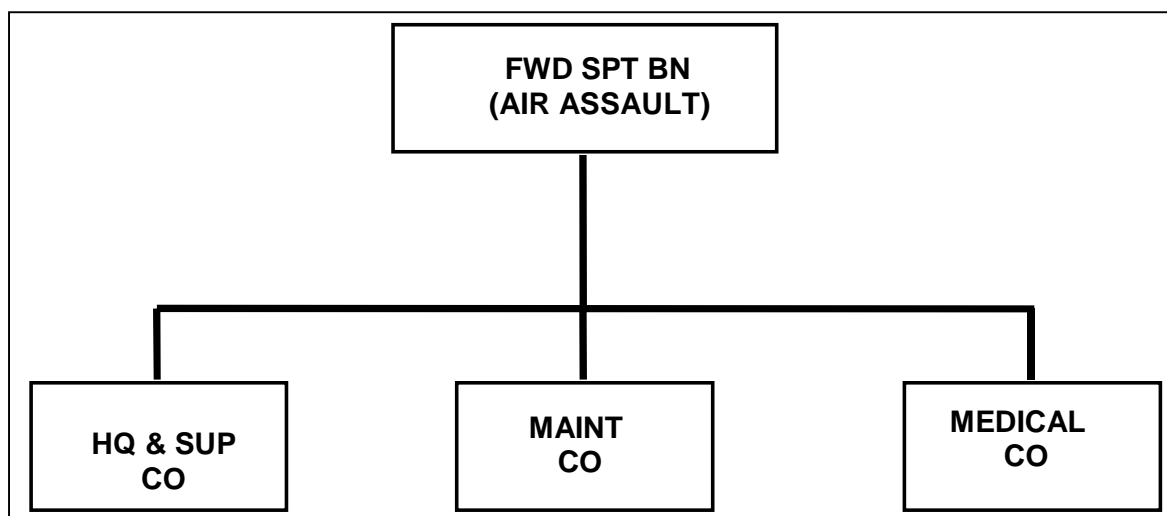


Figure 2-43. Typical Organization, Forward Support Battalion (Air Assault Division)

MAINTENANCE COMPANY, FORWARD SUPPORT BATTALION (AIR ASSAULT DIVISION)

MISSION

2-194. To provide DS-level maintenance and repair parts supply support to a maneuver brigade in an air assault division.

CAPABILITIES

2-195. This unit provides—

- DS-level maintenance to supported units.
- ASL for a 480-line ASL; RX service for 12 lines.
- Technical assistance to units in the brigade.

Individuals in this organization can assist in a coordinated defense of the unit's area or installation.

2-196. This unit is dependent on—

- Appropriate elements of the division or corps for combat health support, religious, legal, finance, and personnel/administrative services.
- Headquarters and supply company, FSB, TOE 63256L000, for food service and unit maintenance.
- Assault helicopter company, TOE 01147L000, for transportation of critical Class IX repair parts and major assemblies.
- HHC/MMC, TOE 63252L000, for centralized Class IX management and automated materiel management.
- TMT company, TOE 55158L000, for transportation of Class IX supplies from division support area to brigade support area.

BASIS OF ALLOCATION

2-197. One per forward support battalion, air assault division. Figure 2-44 shows the organization of a maintenance company, FSB (air assault division).

MOBILITY

2-198. This unit is—

- Capable of transporting 93,000 pounds (8,150 cubic feet) of TOE equipment with organic vehicles.
- Has 106,800 pounds (15,200 cubic feet) of equipment requiring additional transportation.

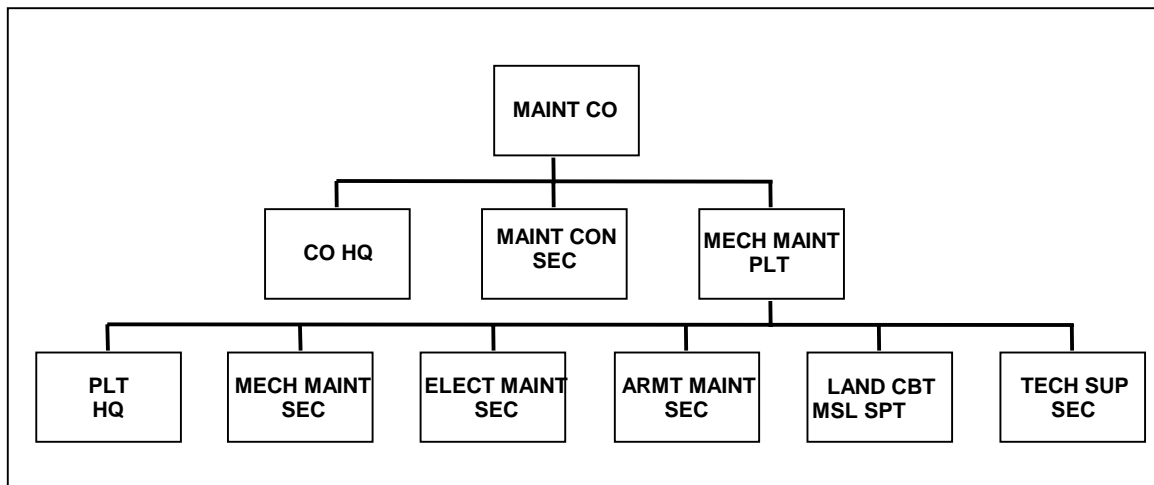


Figure 2-44. Typical Maintenance Company, FSB (Air Assault Division)

SECTION IV – COVERING FORCE SUPPORT AREA

2-199. Section IV describes the organizations in the covering force area. The ACR and separate infantry brigade (SIB) are found in the covering force area. The ACR and SIB are brigade-size combat maneuver elements that are not part of a division force structure. They are normally assigned to a corps, where they perform missions like covering force operations (forward of the divisions) or screening operations. Figure 2-45 shows the organization of an armored cavalry regiment and a separate infantry brigade.

NOTE

The ACR and SIB differ structurally from divisional brigades in that they have various combat and combat support units (air defense artillery (ADA), MI, field artillery (FA), engineer company) organic to them. In a division, these combat and combat support units operate with the brigades but are not organic to them.

SUPPORT SQUADRON, ARMORED CAVALRY REGIMENT**MISSION**

2-200. The support squadron provides DS-level maintenance, supply, transportation, and combat health support to the ACR and its attached units. When augmented, field services are also provided. The squadron has a data center and MMC in the squadron headquarters.

BASIS OF ALLOCATION

2-201. One per ACR. Figure 2-46 shows the organization of a support squadron, ACR.

UNITS

2-202. The support squadron, ACR consists of—

- Headquarters and headquarters troop.
- Supply and transportation troop.
- Maintenance troop.
- Medical troop.

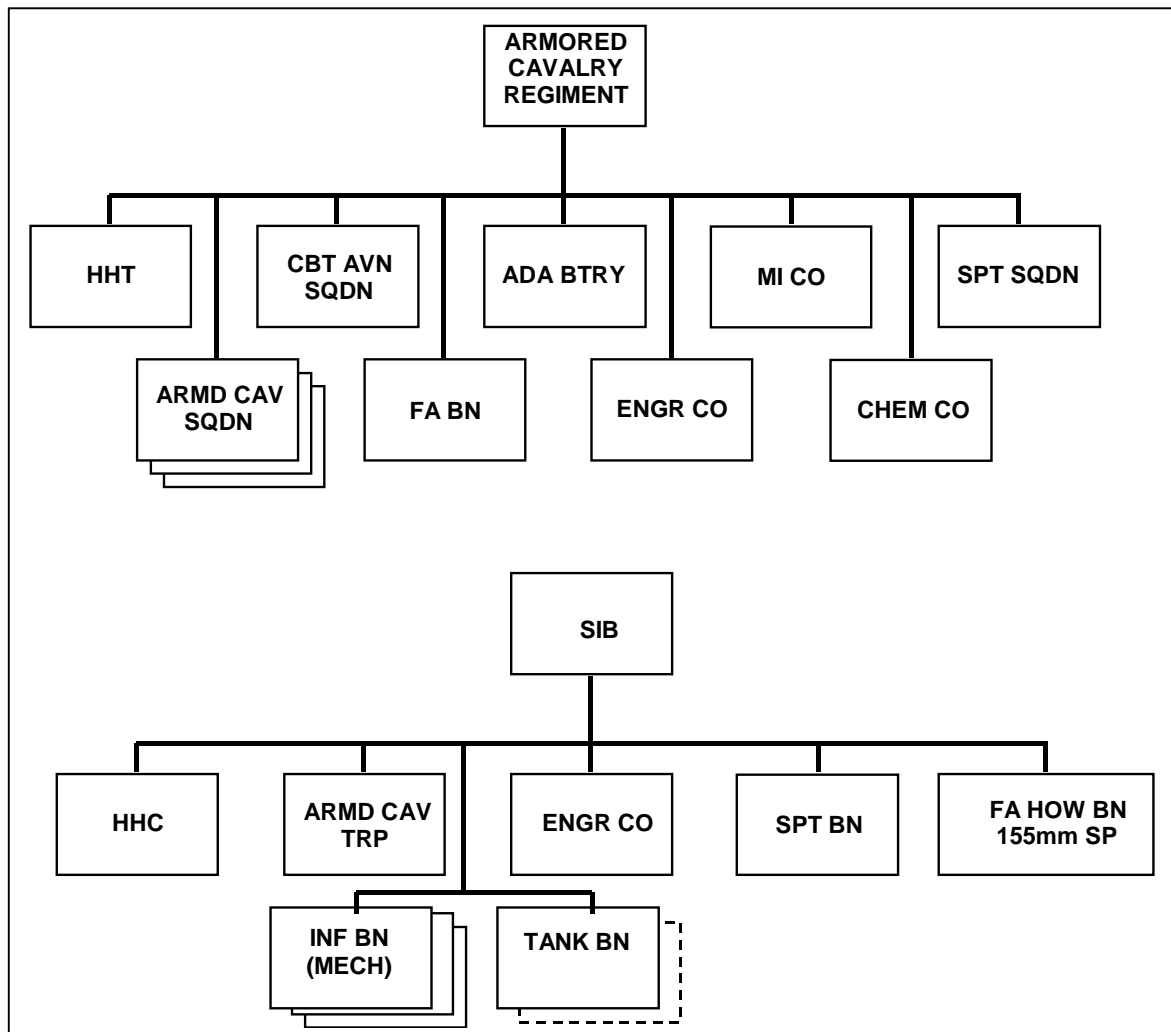


Figure 2-45. Typical Organization, Armored Cavalry Regiment and Separate Infantry Brigade

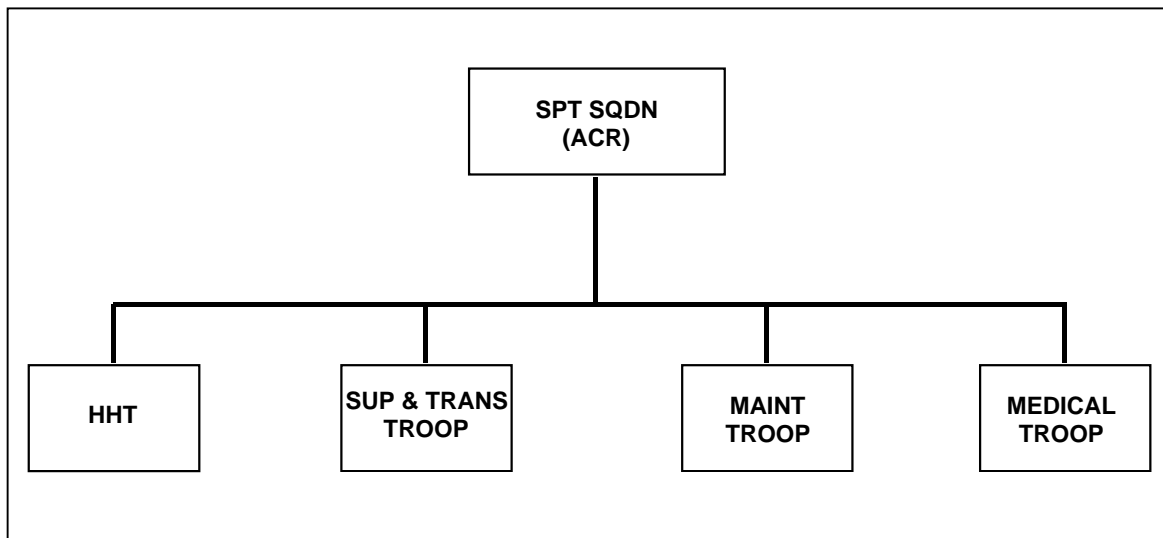


Figure 2-46. Typical Organization, Support Squadron, ACR

MAINTENANCE TROOP, ARMORED CAVALRY REGIMENT

MISSION

2-203. To provide DS-level maintenance and repair parts supply support to the ACR.

CAPABILITIES

2-204. This unit provides DS-level maintenance for—

- Power generation and engineer equipment.
- Quartermaster and chemical equipment.
- Utilities equipment.
- Communications equipment.
- Special electronic devices.
- Radar equipment.
- TACFIRE.
- Office machines.
- COMSEC equipment.
- Artillery equipment.
- Automotive equipment.
- Metalworking.
- Small arms and tank turret.

This unit also provides limited recovery to supported units. It maintains—

- ASL up to 3000 lines.
- Operational readiness float for the ACR.

This unit is dependent on—

- Appropriate elements of the regiment or corps for combat health support and religious, legal, finance, and personnel and administrative services.

- TOE 63456L000, headquarters and headquarters troop, support squadron, for food service support, unit administration, and centralized materiel management for Class IX.
- Appropriate assets from TOE 42457L000, supply and transportation troop, for supplemental transportation.

BASIS OF ALLOCATION

2-205. One per support squadron. Figure 2-47 shows the organization of a maintenance troop, support squadron, ACR.

MOBILITY

2-206. This unit is 100 percent mobile.

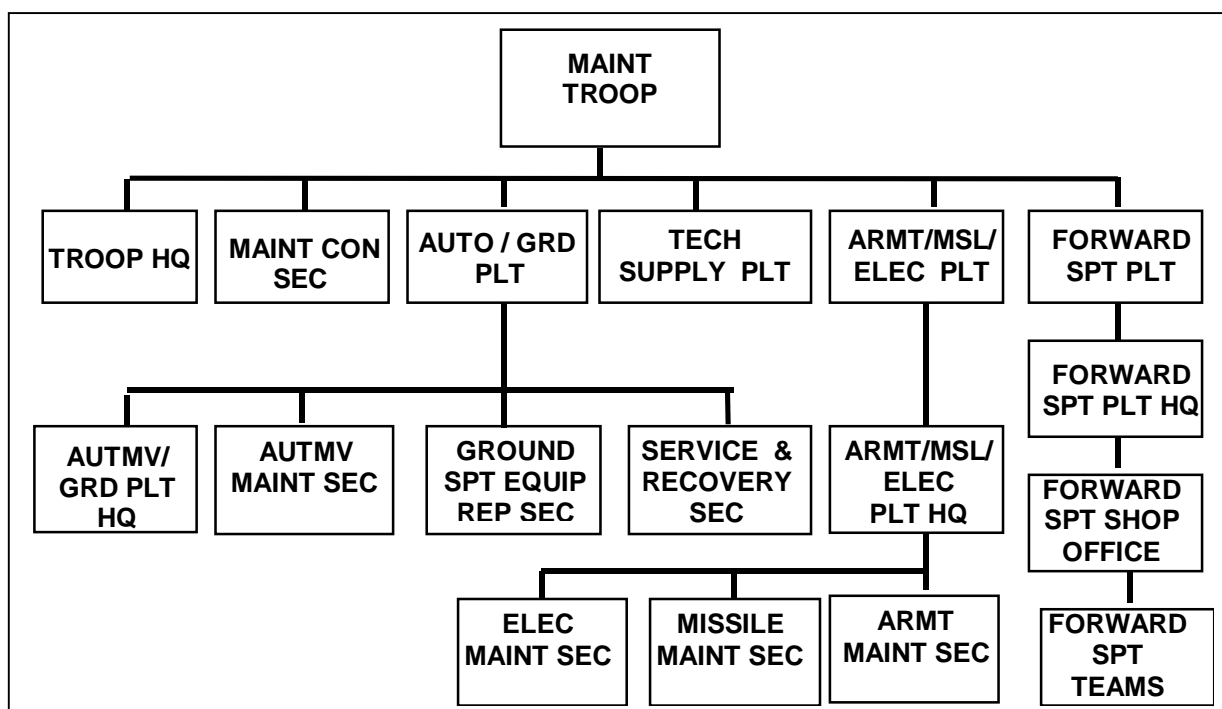


Figure 2-47. Typical Organization, Maintenance Troop, Support Squadron, ACR

SUPPORT BATTALION, SEPARATE INFANTRY BRIGADE

MISSION

2-207. The support battalion provides DS-level maintenance, DS supply, transportation, and combat health support to an SIB and its attached units. When augmented, field services are also provided. The battalion has a data center and MMC in the battalion headquarters.

BASIS OF ALLOCATION

2-208. One per separate infantry brigade. Figure 2-48 shows the organization of a support battalion, SIB.

UNITS

2-209. The support battalion, SIB, consists of—

- Headquarters and headquarters company.
- Supply and transportation company.
- Maintenance company.
- Medical company.

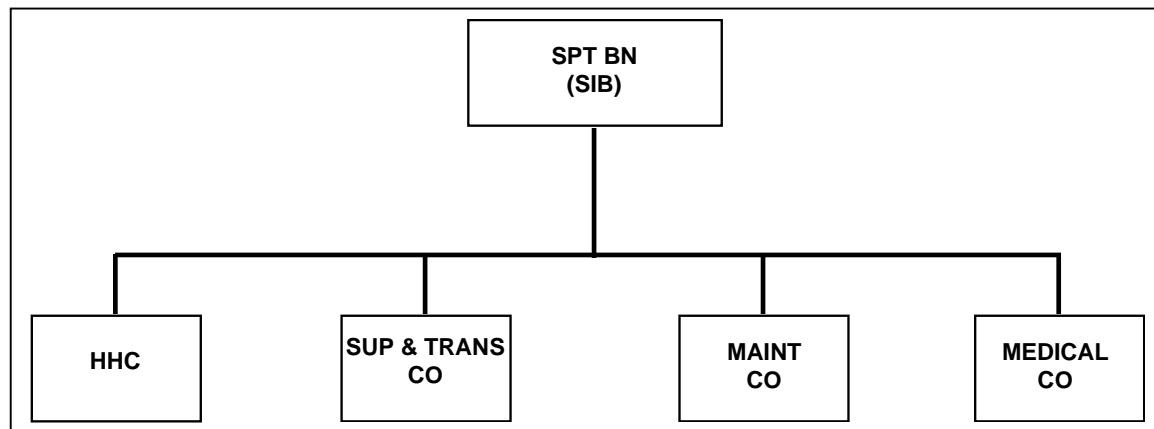


Figure 2-48. Typical Organization, Support Battalion, SIB

MAINTENANCE COMPANY, SEPARATE INFANTRY BRIGADE

MISSION

2-210. To provide DS-level maintenance and repair parts supply support to attached and supporting units of a separate infantry brigade.

CAPABILITIES

2-211. This unit provides DS-level maintenance for—

- Power generation and engineer equipment.
- Quartermaster and chemical equipment.
- Utilities equipment.
- Communications equipment.
- Special electronic devices.
- Radar equipment.
- TACFIRE.
- Office machines.
- COMSEC equipment.
- Artillery equipment.

- Automotive equipment.
- Metalworking.
- Small arms and tank turret.

This unit also provides—

- MST for on-site maintenance of supported unit.
- Limited backup recovery to supported units.
- RX service of selected items.

This unit maintains—

- ASL up to 4200 lines.
- Operational readiness float for the SIB.

The base company may be augmented with SSTs to tailor the support to specific vehicle densities.

This unit is dependent on—

- Appropriate elements of the brigade or corps for combat health support and legal, finance, and personnel and administrative services.
- The brigade materiel management center (BMMC), TOE 63446L000, for centralized materiel/supply management.
- Headquarters and headquarters company, separate infantry brigade, TOE 63446L000, for religious, unit administration, and food service support.
- Medical company, support battalion, separate infantry brigade, TOE 08438L100 for unit-level combat health support.

BASIS OF ALLOCATION

2-212. One per support battalion, SIB. Figure 2-49 shows the organization of a maintenance company, support battalion, SIB.

MOBILITY

2-213. This unit is 100 percent mobile.

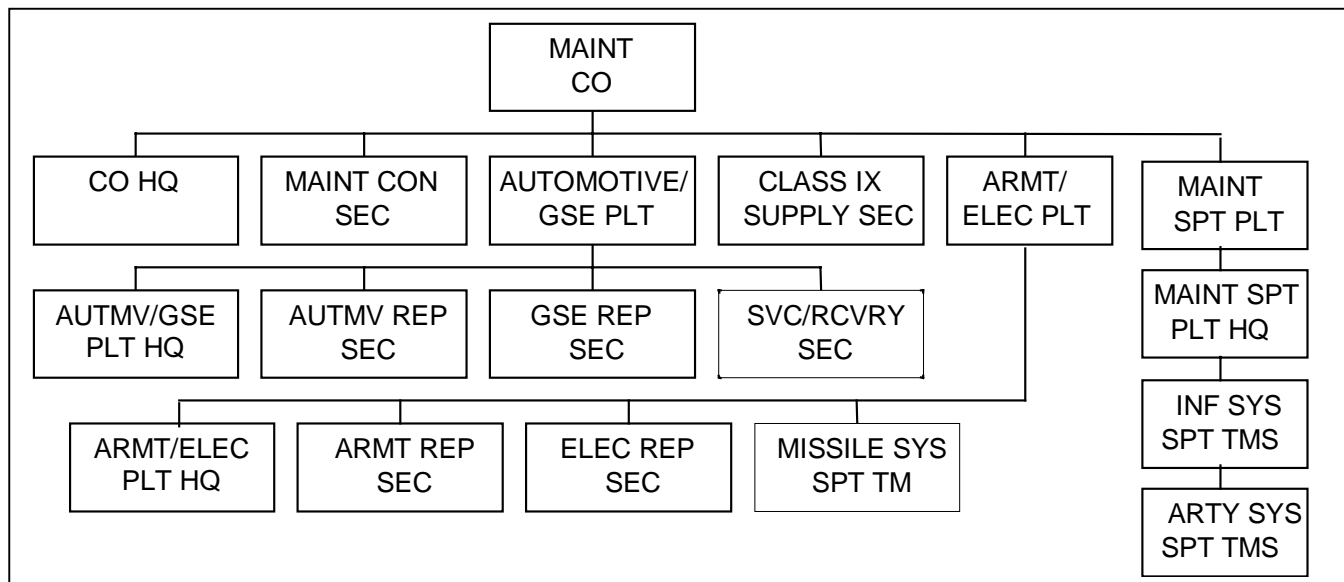


Figure 2-49. Typical Organization, Maintenance Company, Support Battalion, SIB

SECTION V – UNIT MAINTENANCE ORGANIZATION FOR COMBAT UNITS

2-214. Section V describes the unit maintenance organization for combat units. Army units are organized to support their individual missions. To be successful, using units must obtain and maintain the maximum level of combat effectiveness. This is done by using organizational maintenance sections that balance people and equipment and maintenance units that provide more complex DS- and GS-level maintenance.

COMBAT BATTALION ORGANIZATION

2-215. The unit TOE establishes maintenance requirements and resources. Guidance on how to employ those resources is contained in this manual and in manuals pertaining to particular units. In combat units, organizational maintenance personnel are located at the battalion level.

2-216. In armored and mechanized infantry units, CSS assets are assigned to the headquarters and headquarters company. CSS is moved forward to the companies as required. This allows company commanders to concentrate on the combat mission and on performance of operator/crew maintenance tasks.

2-217. A team effort is needed for responsive maintenance support. Keeping equipment operational and repairing it quickly takes the combined effort of many individuals. To function effectively, team members must know each other's responsibilities and capabilities, as well as limitations. Although the following discussion is oriented toward armor and mechanized infantry battalions, most provisions also apply to other units.

2-218. Combat battalions are organized to accomplish their combat mission and to provide unit-level maintenance on assigned equipment. Figure 2-50 shows the organization of an armored/mechanized infantry battalion.

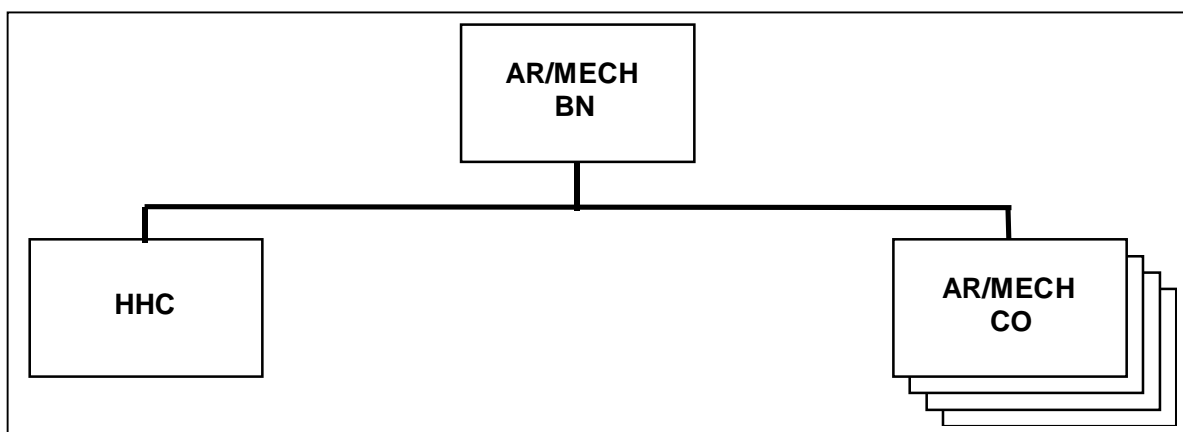


Figure 2-50. Typical Organization, Armored/Mechanized Infantry Battalion

HEADQUARTERS AND HEADQUARTERS COMPANY

2-219. The HHC provides the battalion's command and control, CS, and CSS elements. Figure 2-51 shows the organization of a headquarters and headquarters company, combat battalion.

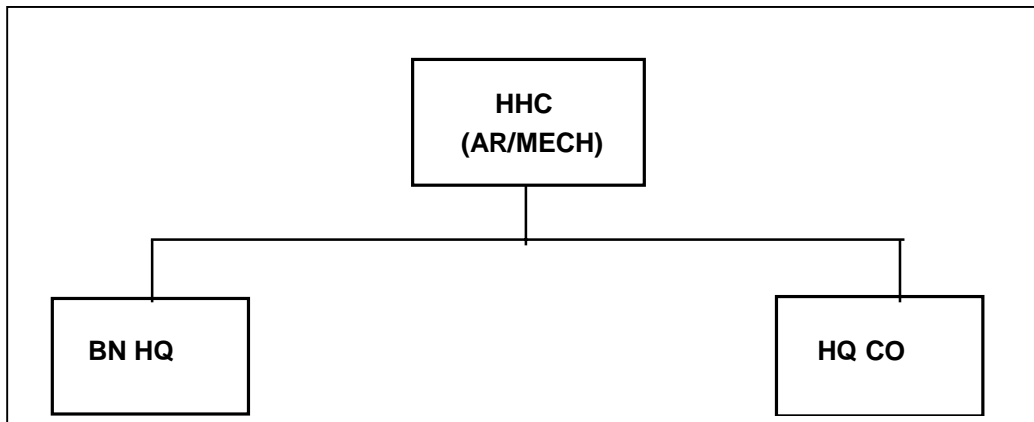


Figure 2-51. Typical Organization, Headquarters and Headquarters Company, Combat Battalion

BATTALION HEADQUARTERS

2-220. The headquarters provides the officers and soldiers to support battalion operations. Key personnel of the command group include: battalion commander, executive officer (XO), and command sergeant major (CSM). The battalion staff consists of the S1, S2, S3, S4, and all special staff officers.

COMPANY HEADQUARTERS

2-221. The company headquarters provides command, control, communications, administration, and logistics support for the company. The company headquarters consists of a company commander, executive officer, first sergeant, and the company supply section. The company commander is responsible for the battalion/task force field trains. The commander establishes the HHC command post, coordinates support with the FSB, and serves as the battalion task force rear operations officer. Figure 2-52 shows the organization of a company headquarters.

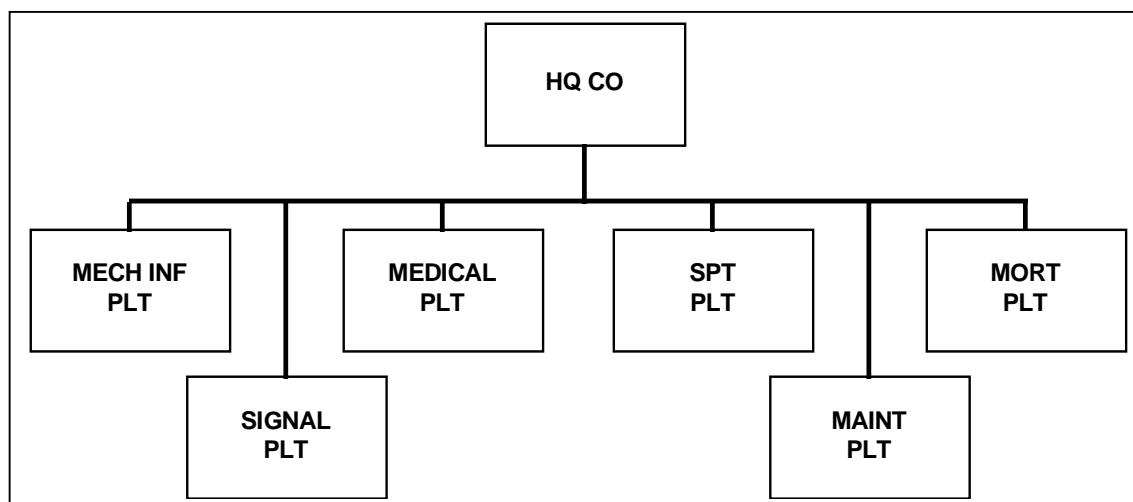


Figure 2-52. Typical Organization, Company Headquarters

2-222.. In a tank company, both the commander and the XO are mounted in tanks, and the XO is required forward in the battle area. This makes the first sergeant the key person for maintenance support coordination.

2-223. In a mechanized infantry company, both the XO and first sergeant are mounted in wheeled vehicles, and the support coordination task may be shared to a larger degree. A unit armorer provides unit maintenance for assigned small arms. Unit maintenance for NBC defense equipment is provided by equipment users.

MAINTENANCE PLATOON

2-224. The maintenance platoon consists of the headquarters, the maintenance administrative, recovery support, and maintenance service sections, and the CMTs. The platoon operates from the UMCP, field trains, and company/team combat trains. It is responsible for maintaining the battalion's PLL and TAMMS automated maintenance records. Figure 2-53 shows the typical organization of an armored/mechanized infantry battalion maintenance platoon of the HHC.

2-225. The platoon provides company maintenance teams to support the battalion/task force maintenance mission. In addition, the platoon interfaces with the FSB and the DS MST. It provides organizational maintenance for battalion/task force equipment. The maintenance service section of the maintenance platoon augments the CMTs as required. CMTs are controlled by the battalion maintenance officer (BMO) when they are employed outside the company/team combat trains area.

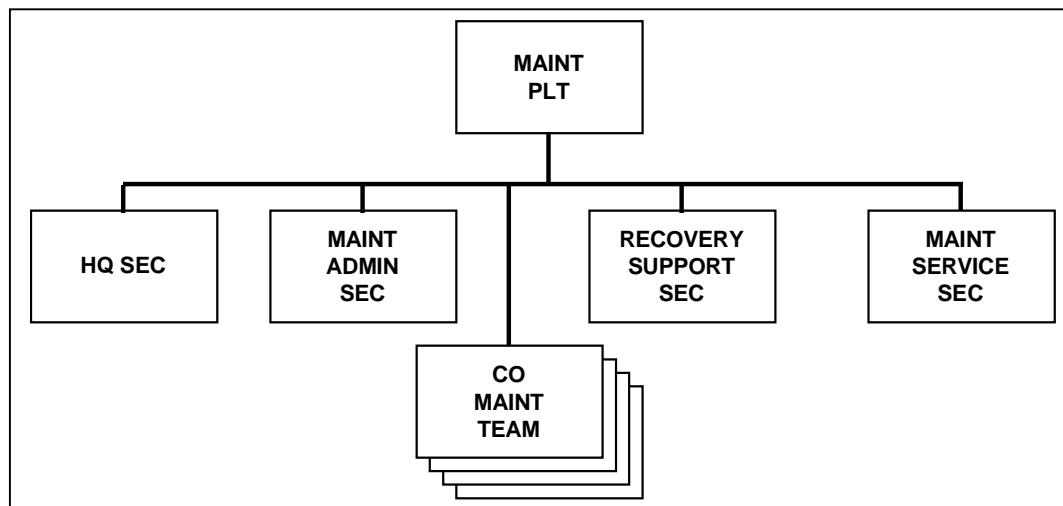


Figure 2-53. Typical Organization, Maintenance Platoon, Armored/Mechanized Infantry Battalion, HHC

HEADQUARTERS SECTION

2-226 The headquarters contains the command and control elements. It consists of a platoon leader (who is also the BMO), a battalion maintenance technician (BMT), and a battalion maintenance sergeant (BMS). This element develops maintenance support plans consistent with the battalion's combat mission. It tailors the platoon to meet mission requirements and directs platoon operations. It focuses the maintenance effort forward to sustain maximum combat power. The headquarters section is responsible for providing maintenance priorities for the DS MST.

MAINTENANCE ADMINISTRATIVE SECTION

2-227. This section maintains repair parts and TAMMS maintenance records automated using ULLS-G. It maintains the collocated PLL for each combat company and is responsible for requisitioning, storing, and issuing repair parts for CMTs and maintenance service teams. On the battlefield, the maintenance administrative section will employ PLLs based on maintenance requirements, the tactical situation, and risk assessment.

2-228. The majority of combat weapon systems are located forward of the combat trains. PLL assets required to support forward weapon systems are located in the UMCP with some specific parts located forward with CMTs. Since this is a high-risk area, a portion of the unit PLL remains in the field trains, with PLL repair parts pushed forward as required. Two or three task force company PLLs may be pushed forward with one or two held for reserve in the rear. PLL assets must be placed on the battlefield based on the tactical situation. Due to frequent movement, it is essential that units operate with a combat PLL.

MAINTENANCE SERVICE SECTION

2-229. The maintenance service section provides combat flexibility in placing maintenance assets on the battlefield at the place and time where needed most. It supports mission priorities established by the battalion leadership. This section is organized into teams with transportation capabilities for mobility on the battlefield.

2-230. During combat, this section's first priority is to reinforce the company maintenance teams in their mission of returning equipment requiring minimum repair (the task force commander establishes time lines for repair at the point of breakdown) to the battle. Teams not forward are located in the UMCP concentrating their efforts toward repairing weapon systems for the current battle or the start of the next battle.

2-231. The FSB MST assists the maintenance service section in its maintenance efforts in the UMCP. Systems requiring additional maintenance are recovered to and repaired in the UMCP. (The task force commander establishes time lines for repair at UMCP.) They are critical to the combat mission. These repairs are made by CMTs and the FSB MST. The maintenance service section provides a CMT in the field trains. It supports vehicles of the headquarters company support platoon and rear elements.

RECOVERY SUPPORT SECTION

2-232. The recovery support section provides the battalion with the flexibility of placing recovery assets on the battlefield where they can best support battalion mission requirements. This section places its combat vehicle recovery assets forward. The BMO shifts assets based on the maintenance and recovery workload.

2-233. Recovery vehicles are used to reinforce the CMTs' recovery capability. They recover equipment from the battlefield (point of breakdown), recover equipment from the company area to the UMCP or designated heavy equipment transport points, and assist in moving the UMCP.

COMPANY MAINTENANCE TEAM

2-234. CMTs are organized and equipped to provide mobile organizational maintenance support to the combat companies. CMTs perform BDAR, diagnose maintenance problems, and conduct organizational repairs and recovery. When required, they deploy with the PLL associated with their company. They establish a close working relationship with the supported company.

2-235. The BMO provides the company with a CMT based on the battalion/task force maintenance priorities. The team's focus is on completing those repair jobs that quickly increase the combat power of a unit. It normally deploys with RX components and high-usage repair parts. IAW established guidance, it reports equipment requiring more extensive repairs to the BMT. This equipment is recovered to the UMCP for repair by maintenance personnel of the maintenance service section and the FSB MST.

2-236. The CMT recovery vehicle remains in the forward area where it is used to return vehicles to the battle. The recovery vehicle crew performs BDAR and pulls vehicles out of the line of fire for further repair. Vehicles requiring repair in the UMCP are recovered to a collection point in the forward area. Recovery teams from the recovery support section move the weapon systems to the UMCP.



FORCE XXI AND BEYOND...

Under the Force XXI principle, Single Logistics Operator, organizational combat service support functions traditionally provided by the maneuver battalion HHC and DS-level CSS provided by the forward support battalion have now been consolidated in the Force XXI Forward Support Company (FSC). The FSC is a multifunctional unit that provides organizational and DS-level maintenance, supply, and distribution functions to the maneuver battalion.

As the FSB is in direct support of the brigade combat team, the FSC is in direct support of a maneuver task force, armor or mechanized infantry. The FSC is modular, which gives it the ability and flexibility to surge assets in order to support the priorities established by the task force commander. In addition, the FSC commander has the ability to tailor support for the task force as the task organization changes. The FSC consists of a company headquarters, a supply and transportation platoon, and a maintenance platoon.

The maintenance platoon provides consolidated organizational and direct support maintenance to the battalion task force. The single point of contact for maintenance in the task force is the maintenance control officer. He is responsible for planning, executing, and managing maintenance operations IAW established priorities. The maintenance control section is responsible for dispatching, scheduling services, workloading maintenance sections, and maintaining the Army maintenance management system automated records using ULLS-G and SAMS-1.

Combat repair teams (CRTs) provide the first line of maintenance support to the armor and infantry companies. The CRT is a modular organization that provides dedicated and habitual support to the same unit both in a garrison and a tactical environment. As the task organization changes, a CRT moves with its supported unit. CRTs are equipped with the Heavy Equipment Recovery Combat Utility Lift and Evacuation System (HERCULES) M88A2 recovery vehicle. The M88A2 provides the CRT the capability to recover an M1A1 Abrams tank using one M88 versus the current requirement of two. The CRT is also outfitted with the Forward Repair System (FRS). This state of the art system provides CRT mechanics with diagnostic systems, tools, and an overhead lift capability necessary to maintain the Army's combat systems. This system is mounted on a PLS chassis and has the ability to keep up with combat operations. In addition, the FRS reduces the requirement for using recovery vehicles for lifting operations.

Added to the CRT capabilities is the Multicapable Maintainer (MCM). The MCMs bring a unique capability to the battlefield. They have the capability to provide both organizational and DS on-system maintenance to the unit they support. The MCM is a system mechanic that provides field-level maintenance support for the Abrams system (63A) or the Bradley fighting vehicle system (63M). A majority of the Multicapable Maintainers are assigned in the CRTs, but MCMs are also found in the maintenance and service section of the FSC and the track teams in the Base Support Company, FSB.

FM 63-20-1, *Forward Support Battalion (Digitized)*, provides an in-depth discussion of Force XXI Forward Support Company maintenance operations.

SECTION VI – ORGANIZATION FOR TASK FORCE SUPPORT

2-237. Section VI describes task force organizations for EAC, corps, and brigade support areas.

ECHELONS ABOVE CORPS AREA LOGISTICS TASK FORCE

2-238. EAC area logistics task forces (TFs) are multifunctional ad hoc organizations tailored from existing ASG assets to provide DS-level maintenance, supply, field services, and transportation support to units located in or passing through their assigned area. Their organization may be relatively permanent or it may be a temporary structure. An area logistics task force may be organized to support specific missions or contingency missions where the entire force structure of an ASG is not required.

NOTE

If organized permanently, the number of EAC area logistics task forces within the ASG depends on the types and density of supported units, the geographical area, and the supported units' specific requirements.

2-239. The EAC area logistics task force provides a single point of contact for units needing a variety of logistical DS support. The DS maintenance company assigned to the area logistics task force is the same base company as described earlier along with augmentation MSTs that support the peculiar needs of units in the COMMZ. DS maintenance units in the ASG may also provide DS-level maintenance backup support to DS maintenance units in the corps.

2-240. Figure 2-54 shows the organization of a typical EAC area logistics task force created by commanders as an ad hoc multifunctional unit tailored to provide DS support in an area of responsibility (AOR) in the COMMZ. When entire companies are not necessary, slices of the companies may be task-organized.

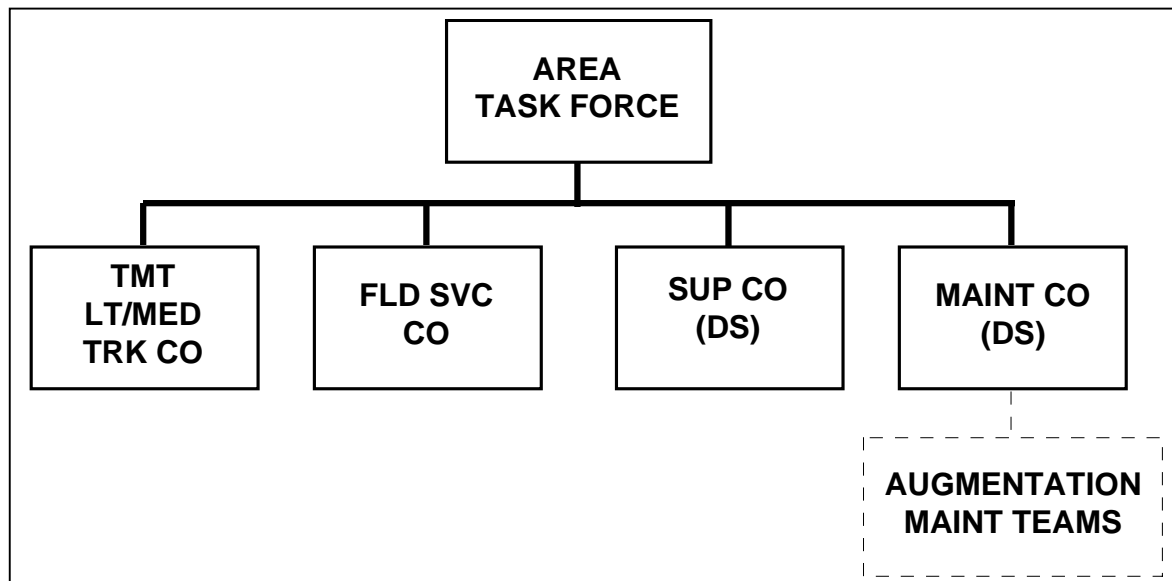


Figure 2-54. Typical Organization, EAC Area Logistics Task Force

CORPS AREA LOGISTICS TASK FORCE

2-241. Each CSG may tailor ad hoc multifunctional organizations to provide DS-level CSS. Forward CSG area logistics task forces are designed to support corps CS and CSS units that typically operate in the division and brigade areas. These organizations provide a single point of contact in the division rear area for CSS. Thus, area logistic TFs provide more responsive DS CSS to the many corps elements operating in forward areas. These units may also provide backup DS to divisional units. The rear CSG may also tailor logistics TFs for operations in the corps rear area. The focus is again on responsive DS CSS.

NOTE

As with the ASG area task forces, the corps area logistics task force may be a temporary or permanent arrangement of CSS units or slices of units; however, even if permanent, units may be attached or detached as missions dictate.

2-242. Following are missions to which corps area logistics TFs are particularly suited:

- Contingency operations where positive command and control of early deploying corps CSS units is essential. These operations may not always require the entire CSG and its full complement of battalion headquarters.
- Reconstitution operations where multiple CSS activities must be closely coordinated and monitored.
- Out-of-sector support missions where synchronization of the mission under a single headquarters is critical.

- Maintenance management above the DS maintenance company. The CSG support operations office supervises the area logistics TF and makes decisions regarding supply and maintenance status to ensure that customer units are properly supported and workloads are equitably distributed. The command adjusts resources to meet the demands by tailoring or task-organizing as necessary.

2-243. Figure 2-55 shows the organization of a typical corps area logistics task force created by commanders as an ad hoc multifunctional unit tailored to provide DS support in an AOR in the division or corps rear areas. When entire companies are not necessary, slices of companies may be task-organized.

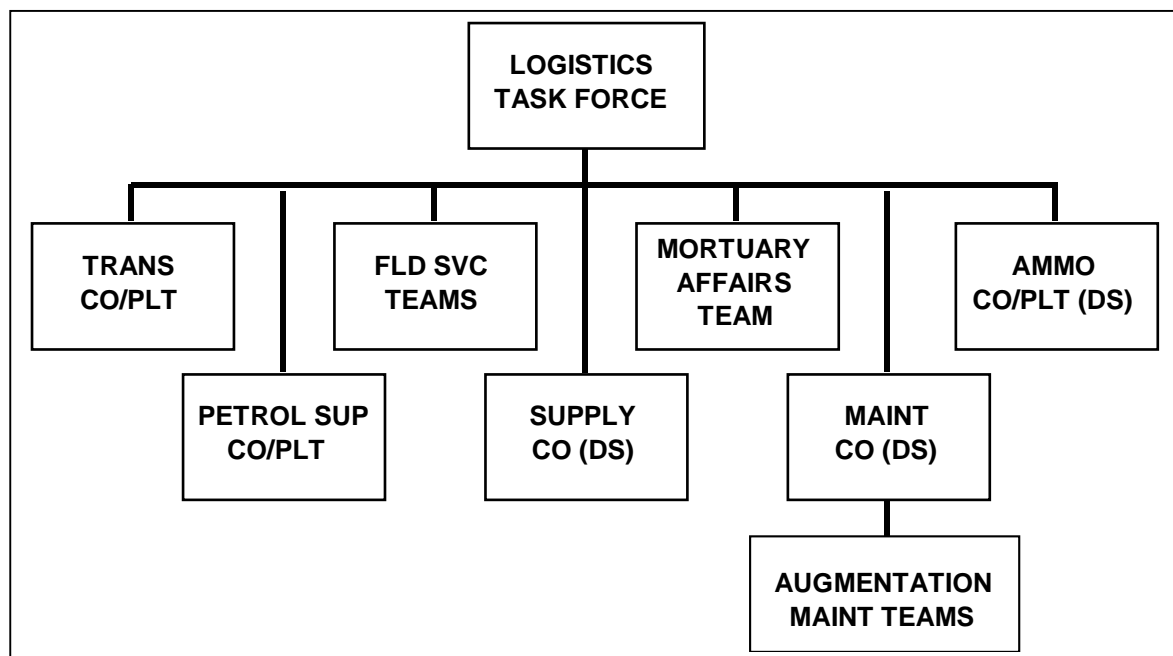


Figure 2-55. Typical Organization, Corps Area Logistics Task Force

BATTALION TASK FORCE ORGANIZATION

2-244. A battalion TF is formed at the direction of the brigade commander. He will determine the combat, combat support, and CSS elements required to accomplish the mission. CSS units face a significant challenge. They must sustain the TF's combat power. Maintenance is performed as far forward as the tactical situation permits to minimize the time it takes to return equipment to combat.

2-245. Battalions are normally task-organized to fight as TFs in heavy divisions. The battalion TF is composed of its organic headquarters and headquarters company; it includes one or more organic companies plus one or more tank or mechanized companies, with CS and CSS assets attached as necessary to accomplish the mission.

2-246. Figure 2-56 shows the organization of a mechanized heavy battalion task force. Figure 2-57 shows the organization of a tank heavy battalion task force. Figure 2-58 shows the organization of a balanced (mechanized) battalion task force. Figure 2-59 shows the organization of a balanced (tank) battalion task force.

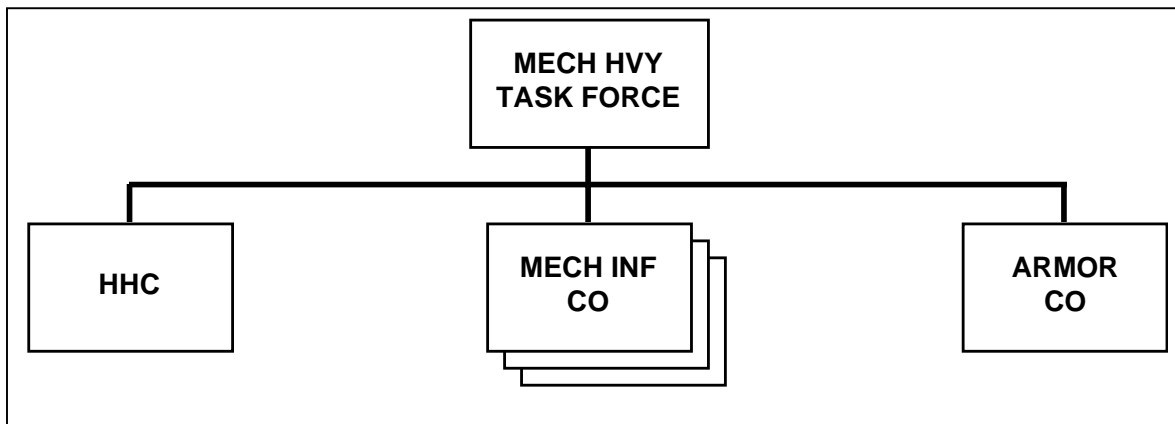


Figure 2-56. Typical Organization, Mechanized Heavy Battalion Task Force

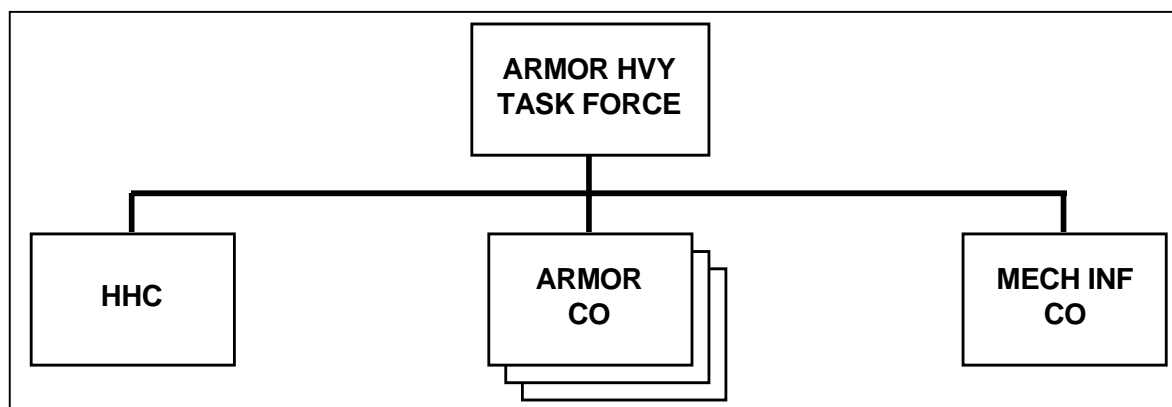


Figure 2-57. Typical Organization, Tank Heavy Battalion Task Force

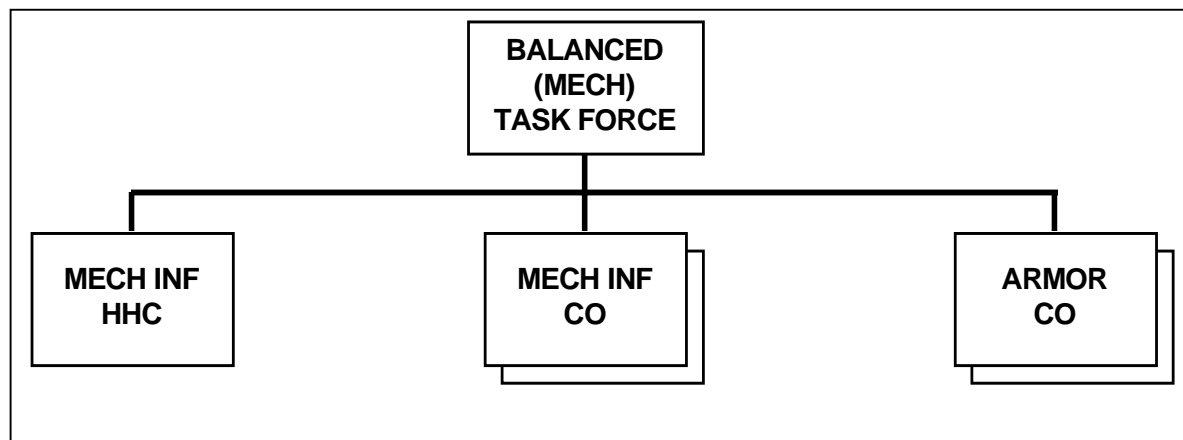


Figure 2-58. Typical Organization, Balanced (Mechanized) Battalion Task Force

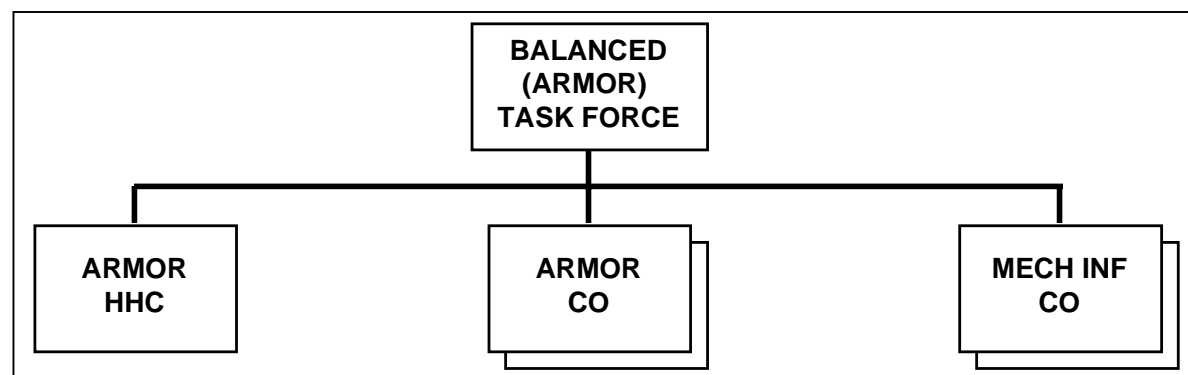


Figure 2-59. Typical Organization, Balanced (Tank) Battalion Task Force

NOTE

Companies detached from their organic battalion must take a slice of their parent battalion's CSS assets to the gaining TF. At a minimum, the slice includes maintenance, supply, and medical personnel and equipment.

UNIT MAINTENANCE ORGANIZATION FOR TASK FORCE SUPPORT

2-247. The maintenance platoon contains the battalion's organizational maintenance and recovery resources. Figure 2-60 shows the maintenance organization in support of a balanced battalion TF.

2-248. Maintenance is task-organized by the BMO to support tactical units. The BMO organizes the platoon into maintenance teams and positions and operates the UMCP. The UMCP is generally located near or with the battalion combat trains. METT-TC will determine what maintenance capabilities are located at the UMCP. Most often the UMCP will include the company maintenance teams (CMTs), the DS maintenance support team, a slice from the battalion maintenance platoon, and limited PLL and RX items.

2-249. TF priorities determine how a company will receive CSS. A CMT is a maintenance team tailored to support one company and sent forward; it is controlled by the BMO. When employed in the company area, the company first sergeant controls the CMT. Additional personnel and equipment from the maintenance platoon may augment the CMT. The BMO may divert the CMT from one company to support another element.

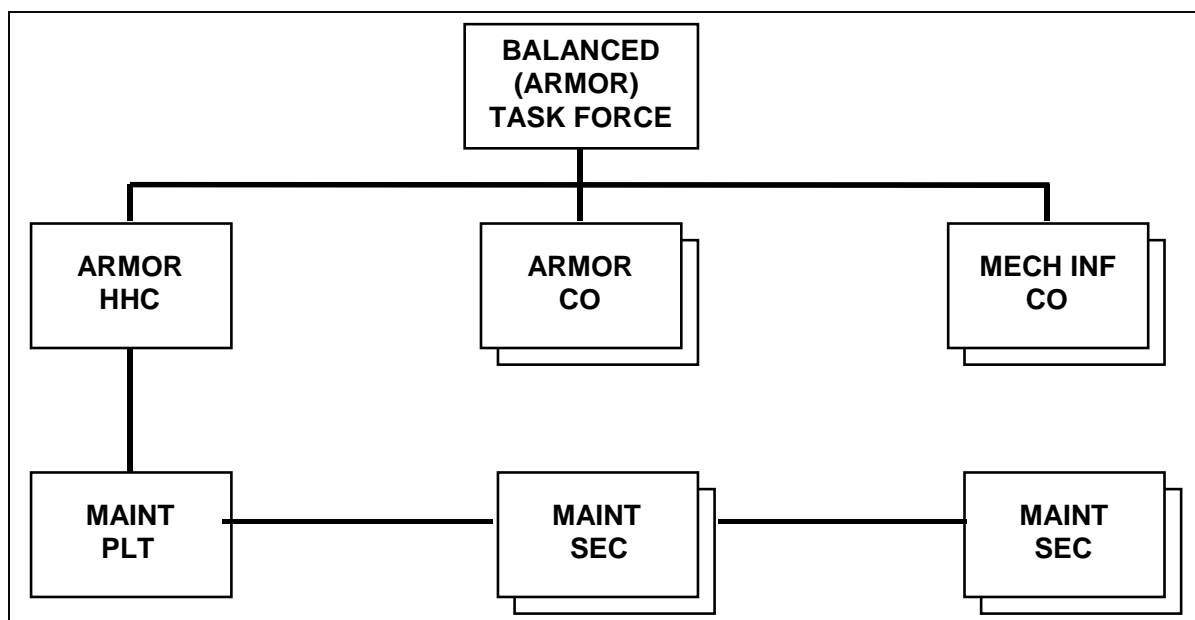


Figure 2-60. Typical Organization, Balanced (Armor) Task Force

SECTION VII – MODULARITY

2-250. Section VII describes the modularity concept and ways to achieve modularity. To enhance their ability to tailor CSS forces, force developers will pursue opportunities to develop modular CSS elements.

DEFINITION AND FUNCTIONS

2-251. Modularity is a force design methodology. It establishes a means of providing force elements that are interchangeable, expandable, and tailorable to meet the changing needs of the Army.

2-252. Modularity provides the tailored functions and capabilities needed by force projection forces across the range of military operations. Modularity provides the methodology for the Army to achieve a force structure that optimizes rapid assembly of mission-oriented contingency forces that are effective and efficient. Modularity provides a means of rapidly identifying, mobilizing, and deploying doctrinally sound, sustainable, and fully mission-capable elements and organizations capable of operating in a joint and combined environment.

2-253. To achieve modularity, the Army needs to examine the processes of determining current deployment requirements. For example, functions not likely to be needed in smaller contingencies or in early phases of a major contingency can be planned for later deployment. Requirements generated by multiple echelons may be eliminated, e.g., eliminate echelon-induced duplicate or redundant requirements; combine requirements for the same unit developed at multiple echelons.

TENETS

2-254. Modularity allows units to be—

- Responsive.
- Economical.
- Effective.
- Flexible.
- Selective.
- Identifiable.

RESPONSIVE

2-255. Modularity provides functions and capabilities to meet a commander's requirements with an initial element. It allows ease of identification and deployment of specific functions on short notice. Modularity permits appropriate force tailoring of necessary functions in a force projection environment. It provides required functions and capabilities with less strategic lift and with reduced sustainment requirements.

ECONOMICAL

2-256. Modularity allows the Army to meet functional CSS requirements early but with a smaller footprint. It enables the Army to achieve economy of scale by deploying only those functions and capabilities needed for the mission. Needed functions and capabilities will be provided at the appropriate time and place. This is especially crucial when considering limited airlift capabilities.

EFFECTIVE

2-257. Modularity facilitates adaptive force packaging, which is METT-TC-driven. It provides a more flexible means for a commander to perform his/her mission. Ultimately, some form of allocation rules (based on size or workload) may be identified. However, the overarching rule is the commander's need.

FLEXIBLE

2-258. Modularity enables support that is expandable, contractible, and interconnecting of diversified functions and capabilities operating in the same area.

SELECTIVE

2-259. Modularity applies to selected organizations that meet the mission profile criteria, e.g., that are required early in deployment. It should be noted that some organizations are already modular in nature, and some organizations may not need modularity.

IDENTIFIABLE

2-260. TOE documentation must clearly identify subelements, e.g., platoon, section, squad, or team, designed for modularity. This allows rapid identification of minimum Army force package requirements for deployment and effective mission accomplishment. Further identification of units at MTOE level can be made by unit identification code (UIC) or derivative UIC.

MAJOR APPROACHES

2-261. There are many approaches to modularity, but the modularity concept focuses on the two major approaches:

- Functionally emulative increments (FEIs). FEIs consist of increments of an organization constructed to emulate functions and capabilities of the whole organization.
- Modular designed units. Modular organizations consist of modules or elements that replicate, augment, or provide discrete functional capabilities, which allows the unit to operate as an entity in one location or as self-sustaining parts of that entity at a different location.

2-262. The object is to regroup the organization for maximum effectiveness and efficiency as soon as possible, but to allow its separate parts to function effectively where and when needed.

FUNCTIONALLY EMULATIVE INCREMENTS

2-263. Functionally emulative increments are organizations constructed with increments, so that each increment reflects the complete essence (functions) of the organization. The increments are interchangeable, expandable (to all or part of the whole), and tailorable to meet changes in METT-TC.

2-264. FEIs apply primarily to CSS organizations at EAD and EAC. The projection of forces from CONUS or forward presence locations for contingency operations will challenge sustainment operations. FEIs enable CSS commanders to provide more precise functions and capabilities needed in force projection across the entire range of operations.

2-265. FEIs—

- Reflect the organization as a whole.
- Apply normally to specific organizations expected to deploy early before follow-on deployment of the entire organization (or when required by METT-TC for the duration).
- Deploy incrementally without loss of effectiveness. Some scenarios may require minimum capability over a long period (Macedonia); others may require building to full capability to support a theater as it matures (Desert Shield).
- Operate independently. Each increment emulates the functions of its parent organization (with less capability).
- Expand, contract, and connect with other FEIs.
- Merge with other FEIs.

Life support must be planned for FEIs if they deploy to an austere area and are separated from the supported unit. The whole may never require deployment. Follow-on deployment (expansion) will be METT-TC-driven.

MODULAR-DESIGNED ELEMENTS

2-266. Modular-designed elements are organizations constructed with discrete elements of specific capabilities. The elements are specific parts/elements of the organization, which, when combined, create the functional capability of the unit. Each subordinate element does not mirror the functional capability of the entire unit.

2-267. Modular designed elements—

- Apply primarily to selected combat and combat support organizations. They may also apply to selected CSS organizations, e.g., DS maintenance support teams, TOE 43509, may be constructed as modular designed elements or as FEIs.
- Facilitate effective packaging of Army forces for contingency operations by permitting a better mix of both mission and support organizations based on theater and contingency mission requirements.

Support operations require logisticians to carefully think, plan, act, and evaluate the support provided to an operation. Modular-designed CSS capabilities provide mission-essential support to combat, combat support, and CSS organizations.

2-268. Modular designed elements—

- Consist of modules and elements of specific capability.
- Permit TOE subelements to be detached from a parent unit and assigned to a contingency force for an indefinite period.
- Are achieved by splitting an organization into separate elements. For example, a parent module or element may remain in a secure location (permanently or until it, too, displaces forward) while a force projection module or element deploys independently of the parent.

2-269. Modular designed elements may be created as teams to provide augmentation to units requiring special capabilities for specific missions. Modular designed elements will permit projection of specific modules and elements of capability that meet the minimum needs of a commander in contingency operations, with additional modules and elements provided as events require.

OTHER APPROACHES

2-270. Other redesigns fall into the following categories:

- Nested modules. These modules can be formed and combined in multiples of the basic module, e.g., squad or section, depending on the requirement.
- Functional modules. In this approach, each module performs a separate function.
- Forward modules. In this approach, selected functions are formed into a forward module. The remainder of the unit must deploy to sustain continuous operations.

DEPLOYMENT

METT-TC

2-271. The commander's analysis of METT-TC determines required functions and capabilities. This will drive which functions and capabilities are deployed.

STRATEGIC LIFT

2-272. Modularity optimizes the use of strategic lift, i.e., smaller, autonomous, but fully capable elements can deploy earlier to establish an infrastructure.

LIFE SUPPORT AND EQUIPMENT MAINTENANCE

2-273. Life support and equipment maintenance may not be organic to deploying increments and elements; planners should therefore consider these requirements when planning deployment.

COMMAND AND CONTROL

2-274. Command and control relationships of organizations must be addressed for deploying increments and elements. Command and control

must be established between organizations within the contingency area as well as with the parent organization, which may be separated by significant distances. Both vertical and horizontal command and control must be established.

INCREMENTS AND ELEMENTS

2-275. Increments and elements that deploy early may be used to support the staging for follow-on forces until the force size requires standard TOE units or additional increments and elements.

STRUCTURE

2-276. Deployment of a modular structure must not render the parent unit incapable of providing proportional mission capability for other operations. Required equipment will be provided for deploying increments and elements as well as for the parent command.

AUTOMATION AND COMMUNICATIONS

2-277. Automation and communications support must continue without interruption for both nondeploying and deploying increments and elements.

MOBILITY

2-278. Mobility must be maintained for increments and elements during force projection operations. Modularity requires increased levels of mobility to move from one location to another as the tasks and missions change.

SECTION VIII – PERSONNEL RESPONSIBILITIES

2-279. Section VIII discusses the logistic responsibilities of battalion headquarters staff personnel and company-level personnel.

BATTALION HEADQUARTERS STAFF

2-280. The headquarters supports battalion operations. Key command group personnel are the commander, XO, support operations officer (SOO), and CSM. The battalion staff consists of the S1, S2, S3, S4, and all special staff officers. Primary maintenance responsibilities are summarized below.

BATTALION COMMANDER

2-281. The battalion commander establishes and enforces maintenance standards. He/she prioritizes and allocates resources, provides training guidance, and is responsible for executing the maintenance mission and materiel readiness.

BATTALION EXECUTIVE OFFICER

2-282. The battalion/task force XO is the principal staff coordinator of logistical support (internal to the battalion). He coordinates all staff actions relating to maintenance and provides overall staff supervision of battalion maintenance. He also provides staff supervision over the S1, personnel services, the S4, all classes of supply, and transportation.

SUPPORT OPERATIONS OFFICER

2-283. The SOO provides technical supervision of CSS functions. The maintenance officer in the support operations office plans, coordinates, and provides technical supervision of DS-level functions performed by maintenance companies. This officer interfaces with brigade and battalion S4s and with BMOs to establish maintenance priorities and resolve maintenance support issues.

BATTALION COMMAND SERGEANT MAJOR

2-284. The CSM is the senior NCO in the battalion/task force. He/she advises the battalion/task force commander on matters relating to training of maintenance personnel. The CSM assists the CSS staff with logistics operations and is the CSS troubleshooter. He/she advises the commander on enlisted maintenance personnel assignments.

BATTALION S1 (ADJUTANT)

2-285. The battalion S1 is responsible for the battalion/task force's personnel service support functions. As the personnel manager for the battalion, the S1 provides replacement maintenance personnel in accordance with the commander's priorities. He/she assists the S4 with administrative/logistics operations center (ALOC) operations. The adjutant performs strength accounting and casualty-reporting duties in the combat trains.

BATTALION S2 (INTELLIGENCE)

2-286. The intelligence officer informs the commander regarding the enemy situation. CSS planners use intelligence data to plan future maintenance operations. The intelligence effort provides maintenance personnel with information concerning weather, terrain, and enemy force capabilities.

BATTALION S3 (OPERATIONS)

2-287. The S3 has staff responsibilities for the organization, training, and operations of the battalion and attached units. This officer provides current and future guidance on battalion operations and is responsible for the operation of the tactical operations center (TOC).

BATTALION S4 (LOGISTICS)

2-288. The S4 has primary staff responsibility for supply, transportation, and field services. This officer supervises all logistical elements in the battalion/task force and is responsible for the ALOC.

BATTALION MAINTENANCE OFFICER

2-289. The BMO is directly responsible for UMCP operations and controls maintenance support within the maintenance platoon. The BMO directs the maintenance effort to repair jobs within established maintenance repair time lines. He shifts maintenance assets to meet battalion/task force requirements according to the commander's priorities. The BMO maintains close contact with the battalion XO and S3 to remain current on the tactical situation.

2-290. The BMO coordinates maintenance support with the battalion S4 and the FSB's support operations section. This officer determines the location of the UMCP based on METT-TC elements. The BMO focuses on placing maintenance support forward to sustain maximum combat power. He coordinates with the FSB MST and establishes maintenance priorities. The BMT and battalion maintenance sergeant (BMS) assist the BMO in coordinating unit maintenance operations.

BATTALION MAINTENANCE TECHNICIAN

2-291. Located in the UMCP, the BMT assists the BMO in all maintenance repair operations. The BMT's primary function is to ensure that the maximum number of combat weapon systems are returned to the battle in the forward area. This technician controls BDAR, recovery, and maintenance operations in the forward area of the battlefield by maintaining continuous communications with the company maintenance team chiefs (CMTCs).

2-292. The BMT organizes and moves teams from the maintenance platoon forward to reinforce the CMTs. These maintenance teams provide maintenance resources (skills, test equipment, parts, and personnel) in addition to that provided by CMTs. The BMT determines which damaged weapon systems will be recovered to the UMCP and works with the FSB MST team chief to determine maintenance priorities. He/she alerts the BMO when the FSB MST requires reinforcement.

BATTALION MAINTENANCE SERGEANT

2-293. The BMS is the senior maintenance NCO in the battalion/task force. The BMS assists, and coordinates with, the BMO and BMT to control and prioritize maintenance operations in the field and combat trains. The BMS coordinates the maintenance workload with the FSB MST and directs the flow of repair parts from the field trains. The battalion maintenance sergeant is normally located in the field trains.

COMPANY PERSONNEL

2-294. The company headquarters consists of the company commander, executive officer, and first sergeant, a maintenance section, and a company supply section. It provides command, control, communications, administrative, and logistics support for the company. The XO, maintenance control officer (for maintenance units), first sergeant, and supply sergeant are the four key leaders. They have primary responsibility for CSS.

COMPANY COMMANDER

2-295. The HHC commander is responsible for the battalion/task force field trains. The commander establishes the HHC command post, coordinates support with the FSB, and serves as the battalion task force rear operations officer. The maintenance company commander plans, directs, and supervises the operations and employment of the company. The commander is responsible for providing maintenance support to the brigade. He provides guidance to the maintenance control officer concerning maintenance support and repair parts availability and technical supervision/assistance to supported unit commanders.

COMPANY EXECUTIVE OFFICER

2-296. The company XO is the logistical planner and coordinator. The XO works with the 1SG to ensure CSS activities are set up and supervised. He determines the general location for the company resupply point and receives constant updates concerning the status of vehicle maintenance and levels of supply. The executive officer serves as the second in command.

COMPANY FIRST SERGEANT

2-297. The 1SG is the primary logistics operator, who executes the logistics plan. The 1SG directly controls the combat trains, their movements, and employment. He receives, consolidates, and sends reports received from the platoon sergeants to the battalion ALOC. The first sergeant is responsible for all maintenance operations for the company and directs the efforts of the CMT.

COMPANY SUPPLY SERGEANT

2-298. The supply sergeant is the company's representative in the battalion field trains. The supply sergeant requisitions Classes II, IV, VII, and limited Class VIII items. He coordinates with the support platoon for Classes I, III, and V and assists the 1SG in establishing company resupply points and logistical package (LOGPAC) operations.

MAINTENANCE SERVICE SECTION NCOIC

2-299. The maintenance service section NCOIC organizes the section into teams based on guidance provided by the BMO and BMT. Teams are sent forward to reinforce the critical areas when requested by the BMT. Each team has an NCOIC and works under the direct control of the CMTC requesting reinforcing support. This NCOIC ensures deploying teams have appropriate skills, tools, test equipment, and parts to support the mission. He ensures all deploying teams have a link-up plan and location. Most of the NCOIC's effort is directed toward repairing equipment in the UMCP.

RECOVERY SUPPORT SECTION NCOIC

2-300. The NCOIC of the recovery support section coordinates the workload with the BMT to ensure priority of recovery in accordance with the battalion's mission requirements. The NCOIC ensures that crews are trained in both recovery operations and BDAR. He maintains communications with the crews at all times and is prepared to react to emergency surge recovery requirements.

RECOVERY EQUIPMENT OPERATORS

2-301. Recovery equipment operators are responsible for BDAR and for recovering disabled, damaged, mired, and abandoned vehicles. They perform unit-level maintenance on recovery assets. Recovery operators provide lift for maintenance operations, such as removal and replacement of power packs. Their duties include solving towing and rigging problems and making on-site repairs and adjustments.

COMPANY MAINTENANCE TEAM CHIEF

2-302. The CMTC organizes and directs CMT mechanics. The team chief identifies damaged combat weapon systems for recovery and is responsible for recovery operations to a collection point. The CMTC supervises BDAR and cannibalization efforts and controls all repair parts. The team chief works closely with the 1SG and responds to all maintenance requirements. When the team's workload is exceeded, the CMT chief requests reinforcement from the BMT. The chief, along with the BMT, is responsible for all maintenance operations forward of the UMCP.

COMPANY MAINTENANCE TEAM MECHANICS

2-303. Company maintenance team mechanics are controlled by the CMTC. They perform organizational maintenance and assist in recovery operations.

MAINTENANCE CONTROL OFFICER (MAINTENANCE UNITS)

2-304. The maintenance control officer (shop officer) coordinates directly with customer units and higher headquarters to accomplish the maintenance mission. This officer is the principal assistant to the company commander for DS-level maintenance operations and coordinates directly with supported unit BMOs. The maintenance control officer controls MST operations and also maintenance operations and technical assistance to supported units in the brigade area.

SYSTEMS SUPPORT TEAM (MAINTENANCE UNITS)

2-305. SSTs are task-organized into MSTs. MSTs move forward of the UMCP to perform on-site repairs. There is normally one MST per supported battalion/task force. The battalion/task force BMO establishes priorities for the MSTs while they are in the UMCP.

MAINTENANCE SUPPORT TEAMS (MAINTENANCE UNITS)

2-306. MSTs normally work in the UMCP under the control of the maintenance control officer. They are emplaced by, take instruction from, and follow the priorities given by the supported unit BMO. The MST, more familiar as a "contact team" in the H-series TOE, is tailored to fit the needs of the task force. The base structure for an MST comes from SSTs assigned to the forward maintenance company in the FSB.